THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXVI
NUMBER 30.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, JULY 29, 1889.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND JULY.

GREAT damage has been done at Pind Dadun Khan by the recent floods in the Jhelum river; lands along the river bank are covered with water, and a number of wells and gardens have been entirely swept away. It is reported, however, from Lahore that the floods have greatly subsided near Larkhana; the line is now passable for traffic, and the usual number of trains are run. Kurrachee for some time was obliged to manage with three trains daily instead of twelve.

SOME difficulty has been experienced in accounting for the unusual floods in the Indus. For a month the river maintained its sudden rise of 40 feet at Attock; and it is ascertained that there was no heavy rain in the hills which is generally the cause, when the stream reaches flood-level. One theory advanced is that far away in its upper course among the Himalayas, the Indus may have received into its bed some glaciers, the rapid melting of which has resulted in a great volume of water being sent down.

ACCORDING to a Rangoon telegram, the diary of Lieutenant Elliot, Assistant Commissioner of Mogoung, shows that 98 Kachin villages have surrendered since the commencement of the year. The trade of the Bhamo district has been largely resumed and the happiest results have ensued from the timely operations carried on in that region by the column which the Rangoon correspondent of the London *Times* wired had been despatched too late to be of any use.

A HIGHLY interesting operation, it is stated, has been performed at Brompton Hospital by Drs. Godley and Bruce. They removed a portion of the side of the patient in a manner enabling them to perceive the lung in action. The patient, who has been visited by many doctors interested in such cases, progresses favourably. This is quite a new departure in surgical science.

THE case, before the Madras High Court, of Messrs. H. Derry & Co., *versus* the Secretary of State for India, in which the plaintiffs claim over eight lakhs of rupees for work done and for breach of contract, which was fixed for final hearing on the 22nd instant, has been postponed for four months, on the application of the Government solicitors, for a commission to examine the late Chief Engineer in England.

THE Maharajah of Patiala proposes to visit Simla in the middle of August. Having attained his majority, the President of the Council of Regency has asked Government to give the Maharajah full powers of administration. The Rajah of Nabha and the Council of Regency of Jhind have also sent *murasilas* on the subject.

THE President of the Rangoon Municipality has notified that many influential inhabitants have asked him to convene a public meeting, with the object of requesting Prince Albert Victor to extend his Indian visit to Burmah in the ensuing cold season. A public meeting has accordingly been convened.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to rule that the examination for appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department shall also be made applicable to the Traffic Department of State Railways.

NEWS is said to have reached India, pointing to the Budget being laid before the House of Commons within the next fortnight, unless it is blocked by urgent business.

THE *Petit Journal* of Paris has a daily circulation of nearly 1,000,000. No other paper can boast of such circulation.

THE advocates of cremation in France, after a struggle of eight years' duration, have obtained the sanction of French law for the innovation which they seek to make.

A SURVEY is being made for the defence wall which is to be erected around Rawalpindi; but there is no probability of the work being commenced this year owing to want of funds.

TUESDAY, 23RD JULY.

A BERLIN news-paper gives currency to a rumour that two eminent Russian generals—the War Minister Vannoffsky and General Annenkoff—have gone to Paris to ascertain if an agreement might be made between Russia and France without the conclusion of a formal Franco-Russian alliance.

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN.—Woman in the past has been the helper and consoler of man, and though other paths in life may now be opening to her, making marriage not so imperative, yet her real place and chief purpose is to be his *alter ego* and help-mate. Woman's influence is the most powerful of the great forces that affect man. It pervades everything. It is calming, soothing, elevating, and stimulating. While aiding men to do their duty, it makes them content in doing it, and keeps alive in them the love of social intercourse. To have this influence in the future, as she has had in the past, woman needs all the intellectual improvement she is at present gaining; but added to it, she requires the grace and good breeding of the olden time, to make her a woman of high culture and noble aspirations, yet of loving womanly sweetness. It as often happens that such a one can uplift a husband to the dignity of her own character as that a husband can uplift a wife to his own rank. It is in the woman's power to decide if her kingdom is still to exist—if man is to be after all under her sway, as of old—if she means to fight the battle of life by his side, or as his rival. Her cultivated, bright intelligence will have to be put forth—not to lift her up above her every day employments, but to throw a grace over her common acts, and to make her a centre of holy influences and innocent cheerfulness.—*Chambers' Journal.*

IT is reported that the Rt. Hon'ble C. E. Childers, M. P., thinks of visiting India next cold season. He is, says a contemporary, an able man, and very superior to the average "globe-trotting" M. P. Many years ago, he was Commissioner of Customs in Melbourne in Australia.

A REPORT from Vienna states that a Central Asiatic Company has just been formed at St. Petersburg under the patronage of the Russian Government with the object of competing with British trade in Central Asia, Persia, and Afghanistan. The Company's capital is fifteen million roubles.

IN connection with the scheme for utilising the Armies of Native States, the organisation of cavalry in Rajputana States will be taken in hand shortly, Major Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, having been appointed inspecting officer of cavalry regiments in Jodhpore, Bhurtpore, and Ulwar. The Gwalior State has offered to equip and maintain 2,000 troops for the Imperial Service. Jeypore has offered to keep up a corps of 1,000 transport animals ready equipped for service at a cost of a lakh per annum. No arrangement has yet been made with Hyderabad, but it is expected that the Nizam will furnish 5,000 troops, Altogether it is expected that the Native States will furnish between 25,000 and 30,000, nearly all cavalry. Major Mellis proceeds from Simla next week to Bhopal to make arrangements in connection with the Begum's offer, after which he goes to Mysore.

COLONEL OLCOTT, says a Madras paper, has returned to Madras from Japan. Under the management of a joint Committee, representing all the Buddhist sects, he visited 33 towns, and within the space of 107 days, delivered 76 public addresses to audiences, numbering thousands of people. He has brought to Madras a very valuable collection of Japanese manuscripts, books and paintings, illustrative of the tenets of the various sects.

Mr. HART is still at Rinchinagong, discussing the situation with the Amban; but an understanding seems as far distant as ever.

LATEST news from Khatamudu reports that all is quiet there and that His Execellency the Prime Minister, Bhir Shumshere Jung Rana, is in excellent health.

THE Maharajah of Jodhpore has promised to endow two scholarships in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund, in the Agra Medical College, and two Brahmin girls will shortly proceed there for a course of training.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH JULY.

MAJOR NISBET, C. I. E., writes the *Echo*, "is the new earthly providence of the State of Cashmere. He is the real king of the country—under Viceregal authority, of course. He is one of the ablest Officers in the military service of India. He possesses the knack of ruling without appearing to do it. As for the nominal ruler of the State, the Maharajah, he is, and has long been, an imbecile, partly through the force heredity, but still more through vicious excesses. The transfer of Cashmere from Native to English direction was long in contemplation before the so-called voluntary abdication of the Maharajah some months ago. The change is about the quietest, neatest, and most effective thing of the kind that has happened in India for many years." The cat is out of the bag at last. Cashmere was long doomed.

A QUESTION was asked in the House of Commons as to the condition and quality of the swords and bayonets used by the force in India. Sir John Gorst undertook to place on the table of the House the papers that are the results of the official tests of all arms in use in the British Army in India, and of all those issued through the Indian arsenal.

MR. PARNELL was asked to give information in the Commission court, as to the resources of the Land League, the amounts received, and from whence they came. He declined to give any information, whatever on the subject, stating that further than what was already known he could add nothing. At the Tuesday's sitting of the Special commission, Mr. Parnell stated that Egan had carried off all the books of the Land League, but that documents connected with it have been destroyed. Mr. Parnell refused to instruct Munro and the Paris bankers to disclose the accounts of the League, and said it was imperative that the nature and extent of the present resources of the League should be kept secret, because future political movements may depend thereon.

THE *Republique Francaise* states that the High Court intends to declare that General Boulanger and Count Rochefort and Dillon have forfeited their civil rights.

BOMBAY has lost her another worthy son. We have been much grieved to learn the death of Sripada Babaji Thakur, a distinguished native member of the Bombay Civil Service. The deceased died at Shikarpore, where he was Sessions Judge. He was master of fifteen European and oriental languages, and was a learned lawyer,.

THE total sum paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Surat Fire Fund now amounts to Rs. 1,30,000.

THE Bengal Government has proposed that legislation should be undertaken with the object of protecting railway lines from the dangers which may arise from the careless working of mines in the neighbourhood of lines of railway.

THE *Bombay Gazette's* London correspondent wires as follows :—"Replying to a question put by Dr. Cameron before moving the adjournment of the House with a view to a debate on the question of the indemnity granted to the Deccan mamlatdars, Sir John Gorst said :—There is nothing in Justice Jardine's minute that proves or justifies the charge made in the *Times* that the mamlatdars have been guilty of corruption of bribery in their Magisterial duties. The Secretary of State will support the Bombay Government in regard to the guarantee given to witnesses so far as it does not conflict with the obligation to ensure the purity of judicial officers. The matter is complicated by the fact that the mamlatdars have judicial as well as administrative function; but the Secretary of State and the Bombay Government will act justly."

IN consequence of the dearth of Civilians for employment in the Provinces, a suggestion is now, we are informed, under consideration by the Government of India to withdraw some of the Civil Servants belonging to the different Presidencies and administrations at present serving under the Supreme Government in its various branches, and replace their services at he disposal of their own Governments.

THURSDAY, 25TH JULY.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has left Jubbulpore for Bombay *en route* to England on two and-a-half months' privilege leave. The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite officiates as Chief Commissioner during Mr. Mackenzie's absence.

WE hear from Simla that the Committee appointed some time since to consider the question of allowances connected with the annual exodus commenced to record evidence on Monday last. The question they are now discussing is the applicability of the warrant system in lieu of a money travelling allowance, the quantity of luggage, number of servants, incidental expenses, &c. Representative witnesses from each grade of the service are called upon to give evidence.

THE Government of India are forwarding their opinions on the question of continuous service in the Royal Engineers in India to the Secretary of State. Among the proposals put forward during the discussions on the subject was one that all service in India, whether continuous or not, should count towards pension on the Indian scale.

THE Parsee community in England, which is larger than most people imagine, presented an address to the Shah of Persia during his recent visit to England. It was on similar lines to that of the Jews, but it cited a passage of a recent letter from Persia, which ran thus : "It passes well with all the different classes in general, and with the weak community of the Zoroastrians in particular, that they repose on the couch of security and tranquility, free from care and in peace of mind. The hands of oppression over the heads of this distressed sect have become short, so that in these times of happy signs no one dares to speak a loud voice to any one especially to the Zoroastrians. The wolf and the sheep drink water from one fountain, as the saying goes." The address prayed that the Shah would continue and extend his favours to the Parsee community in his dominions. His Majesty, in accepting the address, declared that he had made himself protector of the Zoroastrians under his rule, and that he greatly liked them.

THE *Madras Mail* writes :—"It is whispered in Ootacamund, it is echoed in Madras, that the Secretary of State in Council has intimated that the stay of the Government of India at Simla shall be limited to five months, and that of the Government of Madras at Ooty to four months; and it is said that, in accordance with this decision, the Government of Madras will rebend its steps to the plains towards the end of next month, instead of as had been previously arranged, at the close of October." This is too good to be true. Our contemporary continues :—'The Secretary of State's Council contains so many members who in former days participated in the personal advantages of residence during half the year or more at Simla or Ootacamund, that if Lord Cross has arrived at the decision referred to, he may have done so against the opinion of the majority of his colleagues. But it will not matter how such a decision is arrived at, so long as it is adopted and put into practice and if Lord Cross is found to be chiefly responsible for such a measure of simple justice to this country, he will be able, in due course, to retire from office with the gratifying conviction that he has not presided over the destinies of India in vain."

THE case of Mr. Edward Sims, Manager of the Bariarpore Indigo Factory, who was accused of causing the death of a native by having violently pushed the man off a high verandah on to a row of bricks has been committed to the sessions. Mr. Hall, barrister, was retained by Government to conduct the prosecution. The medical evidence showed that the man had a diseased heart, that the shoulder was broken, and also one of the scalp bones on the right side behind the ear. Mr. Kennedy, for the defence, contended that the deceased had not been touched by Mr. Sims, and had left the factory in the usual course for Mozufferpore; and that, as there had been friction between Mr. Sims and the police, the latter had falsely reported the case against him. Mr. D'Oyly, the Magistrate, has committed the case to the Sessions.

A BOMBAY telegram states that on the 17th instant some Municipal officials arrested nine butchers at Chinchpoogly, one of the number being covered with leprosy. The leper was in charge of a bullock cart loaded with buffalo flesh and he was found sitting on the meat. The men were brought before the Magistrate, and the leper was fined Rs. 50; the others Rs. 20.

THE Mohunt of Tripetty (Madras Presidency) has been fined Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Shipley, Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, and sentenced to be imprisoned till the rising of the Court, for having instigated his servant to "slipper" a high priest.

FRIDAY, 26TH JULY.

A PROPOSAL has been made to locate the Home, Revenue and Agricultural, and Public Works offices under the Government of India at Garden Reach, in the late King of Oudh's premises, next cold season, while the buildings they at present occupy at the corner of Hastings Street, opposite St. John's Church, are in course of demolition and re-erection.

ACCORDING to a Baroda correspondent, great inconvenience is being occasioned by the continued absence of Gaekwar, and several matters of importance are in abeyance, owing to the necessity for His Highness' personal disposal of them. The Gaekwar has been staying at Mahableshwar, and has now gone to Ootacamund.

THE young Maharajah of Benares, who is well educated and disposed to look into matters with his own eyes, is said to have formed a Ministry, with Rai Baldeo Baksh, Bahadoor, a retired member of the Subordinate Executive Service of the Government, at the head. Well may Raja Sivaprasad deplore his fate.

THE Bombay Municipal Standing Committee has resolved to recommend the Corporation to borrow Rs. 1,73,000 for the purchase of land and for street and other general improvements.

LORD AND LADY REAY are to pay a visit to the Viceroy at Simla in September, while Lord Connemara will follow their example in October.

QUARANTINE has been imposed in Egypt against arrivals from Bombay.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the question of grants to Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Louise of Wales, presented, on Tuesday, a report in which the Committee recommend the payment to the Prince of Wales of a yearly sum of £36,000 in addition to his present allowances in order to enable him to dower his children. Her Majesty the Queen insists that her right to ask Parliament to provide a dowry for any of her grandchildren is not prejudiced by any decision upon which the House may arrive in the present case. Mr. Gladstone expressed approval of the Select Committee's report. Mr. John Morley, while approving of the offer in the present case, does not admit the right of demanding provision of dowry for any royal grandchildren. Mr. Labouchere and other members of the Radical party disapprove of Mr. Gladstone's view of the subject, and express their dissatisfaction with the observations that the Right Hon. gentleman has made. Just now there is a phenomenal majority, comprising Parnellites, Unionists, with Mr. Gladstone and a score of Liberals who support the Government proposals. Some Tories will abstain from voting when it comes to a division. The Radicals are increased at what they term the Parnellite desertion, and densely crowded mass meetings are now being daily held at which the resolutions condemning the Government proposal are submitted and adopted.

THE Imperial Institute is not destined be a mere name. At a recent meeting of the organizing Commitee, held at Marlborough House, arrangements were approved, which had been matured by a Special Committee for the establishment, with the co-operation of the University College and King's College, London, of a School of Modern Oriental Studies.

TWO requests made to the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Municipal address presented to him at Bankipore the other day, were that the Temple Medical School should be raised to the status of a College, and that a Civil Engineering College for Behar should be established there. The reason urged is that Behar lads find great difficulty in joining the Colleges in Calcutta, and hence are debarred from acquiring those branches of learning which might open to them a new career.

A SPECIAL London telegram to a contemporary states that the Porte is exceedingly uneasy at the unusal massing of 80,000 Russian troops on the Turkish frontier, especially as large bodies of men are being collected in Trans Caucasia, and are, as the Porte suspects, to be employed on the frontier of the Turkish dominion in Asia. Nothing reliable is known as to the reason for this movement of Russian troops, and it is thought by the best authorities that season is too far advanced for Russia to undertake any war at present. When will this Russian scare cease, we wonder.

THE question of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab has been finally dropped. The main consideration in this decision is that Sind has ceased to be a frontier province.

SATURDAY 27TH JULY.

THE defences necessary for the terminus of the frontier railway are now being carried through the Amran range, and will not be on a large scale. The railway station will be located some six miles beyond Chaman at the foot of the slope from Khojak, and here a mud fort will be built, which will be capable of holding a small garrison. Captain DURAND is expected to reach Gilgit after his journey to Hunza and Nagar.

THE London correspondent of a Bombay paper writes :—"Mr. Albert John Bright, M. P., eldest son of the late John Bright, and successor to his father in the Unionist seat of Central Birmingham, told me a story last night about His Highness Holkar, which is very much to the credit of the much-abused Maharajah of Indore. Its perusal may perhaps moderate the fierce judgment which Mr. Robert Knight is frequently expressing regarding His Highness. When Mr. Bright fell ill last autumn, Holkar sent a long letter of sympathy which gave the illustrious invalid much gratification. His Highness expressed his sense of the good services Mr. Bright had rendered to India and expressed the hope that so useful a life as his might long be spared. Then so timed as to reach England just before the new year, Holkar sent Mr. Bright a prettily-trimmed bag, neatly embroidered with gold, containing a few seeds, respecting which Holkar said the tradition was that if two persons were to eat the seeds at the same time, the friendship between them would become eternal. This gift reached the great Tribune during one of the favourable periods of his long illness, about the same time as the sympathising message from the Congress. 'My father,' says Mr. Bright, 'ate a few of the seeds, and was not a little touched with the good feeling shown to him in his illness by an Indian Prince and by the Indian people.' The kindliness of feeling displayed by Holkar not unnaturally made the member for Central Birmingham curious to know whether the stories industriously circulated to the detriment of the ruler of Indore could possibly be true. All that could be said in reply to his questions was that damaging stories were current, but it did not follow they were true because they were current. Perhaps, if the other side could be heard, things might have a different complexion. Anyhow, as much is said to Holkar's detriment it is a pleasure to be able to tell a story so full of humanity and 'good will." The correspondent is utterly ignorant of the state of things at Indore.

THE Public Works Accounts Committee have finished their labours, and their Report has now been submitted to Government. The Committee visited the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Bombay, Madras and Bengal, and everywhere the object of their mission was sympathetically met by the officers of the Public Works Department. They examined over 160 witnesses, and the opinion was universally expressed that reforms were called for and were quite feasible. The Committee recommend a great simplification in the original accounts of Executive Engineers and a wholesale reduction in the returns sent to Examiners.

THE Dervishes have received further reinforcements, and the necessity for prompt action is fully recognished by both General Grenfell and Colonel Wodehouse, who, having arranged concerted action have expressed a determination to strike within a week. Equipments. stores, and other necessaries are now about ready for operations.

THE Chief Justice of Madras has addressed the local Government showing that temporary appointment of an additional Judge on the Madras High Court bench for another year, lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State, is insufficient to cope with the increased work of the Court.

IT is probable that Mr. C J Lyall, Secretary, Assam Government, will officiate during Mr. Macdonnell's absence as Home Secretary.

FROM different parts of the Punjab comes news of the intense heat again, except where rain has fallen. The tract between Lahore and Multan seems, perhaps, the worst part of the country, and both passengers and animals, conveyed by rail, have suffered severely. In Lahore the heat has been again singularly oppressive.

THE plan of operations adopted in the Lushai country in the next cold weather contemplates the movement of a column from the Chin hills westward. Later than in November is not possible. A force may work from the Cachar border as well as from the Chittagong hills.

THE Nawab of Bhawalpore has appointed Mahomed Ibrahim Khan Prime Minister to his State.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday* the 29*th Inst.* at 4 P. M.

Subject : Theory of Analytic Functions. Multiple of Integrals.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 30*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Galvanometer. The Action of Electric Currents on each other.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Wednesday*, the 31*st Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject : Theory of Potential. Potential of Shells,

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 1*st August* at 5½ P. M.

Subject : Arsenic.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I.E, on *Thursday* the 1*st August* at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Laws of Falling Bodies.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the 2*nd August* at 4 P. M.

Subject : Air.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 27th, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1889.

A TUB TO THE WHALE.

SIXTEEN members of the Senate of the Calcutta University, feeling aggrieved at three-fourths of the candidates, some four thousand in number, having been, as they thought, unjustly plucked at the recent examinations held by the University, submitted a requisition for a special meeting of their body to enquire into the matter. They had the law on their side, and the Vice-Chancellor, who is the Chief Justice of the High Court, granted their application. Their conduct, however, was highly offensive to the guiding spirits of the Syndicate, and five-line whips were accordingly issued to defeat the purpose of the requisionists. At the meeting a technical flaw was detected. It was urged that no meeting could be convened by the Vice-Chancellor without the sanction of the Syndicate. The gentleman who urged this objection was the Registrar—the very person to whom the requisition was addressed, who submitted it to the Vice-Chancellor, and who convened the meeting under the authority of that high officer. One should, under the circumstances, suppose that the proper course for the Registrar should have been to submit the requisition to the Syndicate, or to bring the legal flaw to the notice of the Vice Chancellor, or to inform the requisitionists of their request being illegal; but he did nothing of the kind. This omission apparently implies a desire to befool the requisitionists, and not to act in accordance with the law. At the meeting, opinion was divided, notwithstanding the five-line whips and the influence of the Syndicate. Five members, with a discretion that need not be characterised, refused to vote. They could not forfeit the favor of the worthies of the Syndicate by voting against them, nor vote for them with due regard to the dictates of their own conscience. To outsiders this discretion suggests the idea of the wisdom of the bird which remained neutral in the fable. After this defection, the technical objection was carried, so to say, by the skin of the teeth—by the casting vote of the Chairman. This result did not satisfy the public at large. Rumour has it that even the Lieutenant-Governor thought it injudicious, for he thought that the proper course for the Syndics was to have anticipated the wishes of the public, and made the enquiry before the request came in. The Syndics, therefore, felt bound to have the special meeting, but in a manner so as to bring disgrace upon the insubordinate sixteen. It was due to the requisitionists to move for the Committee and name their own committee of enquiry; but they were forestalled. The Syndics moved the Committee and named their own followers and supporters to form it. This Committee, we take it, is a Tub to the Whale. It ostensibly satisfies the demands of the public. It enables the ship to escape, leaving the whale to waste its wrath against the tub. The quarrel is between the public and the examiners. The former is of opinion that the result of the last examination is due to latches on the part of the examiners, and the examiners urge that the blame rests with the candidates and the schools in which they are trained. It is not for us at present to decide the issue; but it is obvious that the principal persons accused in the case are the examiners and their place should be the dock of the defendant and not the bench of the Judge. The Syndicate in their wisdom, however, have raised three of the accused to the post of Judges, and left the complainants almost entirely to the mercy of those whom they accuse of wrong-doing. Nor was this done by an oversight. The present Registrar went from seat to seat to prevent one of the complainants from being elected a member of the Committee. The argument was that the said complainant had once served as an Examiner; and a juvenile Syndic, full to overflowing with neoplastic fidelity, urged against him the further objection that he was not loyal to the Syndicate. In the case of the three loyal Examiners the objection, however, did not strike any body. It is amusing to notice that one of the three, when asked to sign the requisition, declined to do so on the ground that he was one of the examiners and the complaint was virtually against those gentlemen; but his conscience fell asleep when he was raised to the judgment seat. That such a Committee would bring to light the truth, and trace to its real source the cause of the slaughter of innocents, is entirely out of the question. Human nature would cease to be human nature, if justice could be expected, when persons of this stamp are selected to act as judges, to make an honest enquiry and not a make-believe, as the Committee of Mr. Cotton proved to be four years ago. The first step in the enquiry would be to make a thorough examination of the examiners, and will the three selected examiners step out of their seats on the bench to appear in the witness box? We lately gave two examples of the way in which a Head Examiner commanded his subordinates to withhold marks from those boys, who had answered certain questions in a way which did not meet with his views; though those views were not at all expressed in the questions as originally framed. It is said that after the examiners had sent in their returns, they were ordered by some body in power to reduce the number of the past candidates by five per cent. In one instance, so says Dame Rumour, the fate of some candidates was sealed before one of the examiners had returned the papers, and in another certain answer-papers were lost by one of the Examiners, and the result of the examination was summarized without reference to them. On a former occasion certain Post Office bundles containing the returns of some of the Examiners had been seen lying on a table in the Senate House unopened long after the result of the examination was published. Will the selected three Examiners and their colleagues do any thing to ferret out these facts and the like of them, or do their utmost to let the dead past bury the dead? The labors of the Committee would be of little worth unless there be a strict and impartial enquiry, and of such impartial enquiry there is little hope. Although to a great extent the Committee is a packed one, still the worthy Syndics could not wait for the result of their enquiry. They have forestalled their work by adopting a resolution to punish certain schools by anticipation. Henceforward private schools would be left entirely to the mercy of certain Inspectors, who are authorised to let alone or close all the Entrance Standard Schools in the country at their sweet will. The necessity for such an arbitrary measure would be shown after the labours of the Committee have been accomplished, but with a majority at hand the Syndics could not wait for the proper opportunity. They apprehended a possible adverse result.

PAYMENT OF RENT BY POSTAL MONEY-ORDERS.

THE Bengal Tentancy Act providing for th place of payment of rent, lays down (sec. 54 that the payment shall, except in cases where a tenant is allowed to deposit his rent in Court, be made at the landlord's village office, or such other convenient place as may be appointed in that behalf by the landlord: "Provided that the Local Government may from time to time make rules, either generally or for any specified local area, authorising a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order." The Commitee appointed in 1885 to draft rules under the Tenancy Act recommended that the question of permitting rent to be paid by means of postal money-orders should stand over pending a trial of the plan of paying Government Revenue through that agency. The experiment of receiving land-revenue through the Post Office proved a success, and the Board of Revenue proposed, in March last, to extend the system to the payment of rent. It appeared to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor that when landlords and tenants were on friendly terms the use of postal money-orders for the remission of rent would frequently be convenient as the readiest means of transmitting small sums; and that where differences existed, it would serve in some degree as a substitute for the more expensive and troublesome method of depositing rent in Civil Court provided for, in certain cases, in the Tenancy Act. It has been apprehended, however, that the privilege to remit rents by postal money-orders may give rise to complications, if the declararion made by the tenant under sec. 55 of the Tenancy Act conflicts with the accounts kept by the landlord. Section 55 of the Act says: "(1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly. (2.) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit." Payment of rent by postal orders is sure to create confusion, where differences exist between the landlord and the tenant, and, in the long run, it will be the tenants who will suffer most.

In April last His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considered it desirable to extend the money-order system to payment of rent experimentally in the Burdwan Division, its continuance and further extension being dependent upon a report to be submitted after the expiry of six months from the date in which the rules come into force.

The first rule framed by the Lieutenant Governor runs as follows: "Tenants are *authorised* to pay rent by postal money-orders." The British Indian Association suggested that the words 'subject to the Postal rules given below' should be inserted after the word 'authorised.' The Managing Committee of the Association thought that every care should be taken to prevent the misapprehension that might arise to the effect that remittance of rent by postal money-order is legal in all cases, without exception. Unless it was specifically laid down that tenants would have the privilege of remitting rent by postal money-orders to the landlord's *village-office* only, they might remit rents to the landlord's private residence in a distant district, where in absence of accounts, he would not be able to verify the declarations made in the money-orders. The Postal Rule 10, relating to rent Money-Orders, is clear on this point, and the British Indian Association simply wanted that, in the first rule framed by the Lieutenant Governor specific reference should be made to avoid all misconception on the subject. It is quite true that whether such reference was made or not, the rules framed by the Lieutenant Governor could never lay down anything inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, and that, therefore, in absence of special instructions from the landlord, all rents must be made payable to his village-office. It would still have been much better both for landlords and tenants if the reference spoken of had been distinctly made. With regard

to the remark made by the Association, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor says :

"Objection having been taken to the first of those rules on the ground that it does not declare specifically that payment of rent through the post-office must be made in accordance with the regulations of the Postal Department, it may be stated that, according to the purport of the Act, as interpreted by the legal advisers of Government, it is impossible under the section quoted to do more than simply to declare, as has been done, that postal money-orders must be received in payment of rent. The issue of such orders will be modified from time to time by the executive regulations of the Postal Department."

In the prescribed forms of tenant's Receipt and landlord's counterfoil, it was originally proposed that in the columns for details of amount sent, there should be the following entry : "Rent (including jalkar, bankar, phalkar, &c.)" In the opinion of the British Indian Association, the words included within brackets after "rent" would simply complicate matters. These words should, therefore, be expunged from the form. A note might be added to the effect that where a tenant holds more than one holding the annual rent of the holding should be inserted. As bankar and falkar form usually separate engagements and do not bear rent consolidated with the rent for culturable lands, the word "including" would be very misleading. It would, moreover, conflict with one of the Postal Rules which requires a separate money order for each holding. This is a salutary rule, and should be carefully carried out. In the money order form, published at first, this was however, practically overlooked. The Association urged, moreover, that the name of only the "village" in the receipt and its counterfoil does not provide sufficient check. A village may have many more than one holding or tenure, and a disputed one may be put in with an undisputed one. The tenure should be more accurately fixed by naming a definite area in which it may be situated.

We are glad to notice that the form of receipt prescribed has been modified in general accordance with the suggestions of the British Indian Association; and that provision has been made for a separate receipt being given for each distinct holding. The rules will come into force from the 1st of September next.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

HINDU Medical treatises enumerate eighteen kinds of Leprosy. They are divided into two groups. There are seven descriptions in the first group, and eleven in the second. The most virulent forms are placed in the first group. Elaborate directions are given for their treatment. All these are worthy of being closely examined. With regard to the origin and causes of the disease, various theories have been enunciated. That there is a great deal in them which requires the attentive consideration of our medical men, will not be denied by those who know anything of the Hindu Medical system.

Most severe forms of penance are prescribed for lepers in Hindu religious books. Lepers are forbidden religious acts, and rights of inheritance are denied to them. "That leper," say the *Sastras*, "is most vile in respect of all religious acts who is afflicted with ulcers on all his limbs especially on temples, forehead and nose. When he dies, let his corpse be cast near a sacred river, or other holy place, or at the root of a sacred tree ; let not a funeral cake or libation of water be offered, nor his corpse be burnt, nor obsequies be celebrated. Should a man, through affection, burn the corpse of a leper, who has been six, or even three months, infected with the disease, that man must perform the lunar-penance of an anchoret." It was the sanious kind of leprosy which was most abominated. A man afflicted with slight leprosy may retain his right of inheritance, under certain circumstances, but those who are affected with the most grievous form of the disease, knew no pity from Hindu legislators. They are outcasts, and should be treated as the vilest of the vile. They are not fit objects of human mercy, and their very touch is contamination. A slow and torturing form of death is prescribed for them. By undergoing this penance, their sin may be forgiven them in another world ; but in this world, they are beyond the reach of human compassion. All these ordinances are certainly very cruel, but they had a very salutary effect. That the ancient Hindus believed that the sanious form of leprosy was contagious, admits of no doubt. It was to isolate lepers, affected with the most grievous form of the malady, and to prevent affectionate relatives and friends from living with them, that such strict rules were laid down. Leprosy, in India, is known as *maha-vyadhi*, or the most grievous malady, and is classed among incurable diseases. It is sanious leprosy to which this term is particularly applied, and not to the other slight forms of the disease.

In leading works on surgery Leprosy is not described as contagious. Some interesting facts are given in a report on Leprosy in India published in 1876. The report is based on careful inquiries made in the Kumaon leper asylums. "Thirty-seven per cent. of the cases examined had leprous relatives more or less removed, and there appeared to be a marked tendency in the disease to follow the female line of descent. Of 103 children born of leprous parents in the asylum, it was found that 34 were dead and 69 were living, of which only five were leprous. Like gout and other hereditary diseases, the incidence appears to be erratic and uncertain. Of 52 married lepers only 18 had leprous husbands or wives, but 17 of these cases were marriages contracted between lepers in the asylum. An inquiry into leprosy in the Island of Sicily is referred to in the report, which seemed to establish that heredity is the only ascertained etiological agent in the propagation of the disease, and that there was no evidence of contagion in any of the cases examined. Children suckled by leprous women had not apparently been infected thereby, nor had re-vaccination from leprous persons been shown to transmit the disease."

The most prominent symptoms of leprosy are thus summed up in Medical treatises : 'Dusky red or livid tubercles of various sizes on the face, ears, and extremities; thickened or rugose state of the skin, a diminution of its sensibility, and falling off of the hair, excepting that of the scalp; hoarse, nasal, or lost voice; ozæna; ulceration of the surface and extreme fœtor.' The tubercles vary in size from that of a pea to an olive. Of all parts, the face is particularly affected, and especially the nose and ears. Nothing certain is known regarding the causes of Leprosy. Modern investigations agree with those made by the ancient Hindus, 1. that women are less liable to this malady than men; 2. that it is hereditary; 3. that its contagiousness is extremely problematical; 4. that a fish-diet is found to render every symptom worse; 5. that poor living, want of cleanliness, and exposure to cold and damp, are constant attendants on this affliction. Dr. Copland ascribes its origin to the use of semi-putrid meat and fish, and of rancid oils; to insufficient vegetable food; and to the contact of matter discharged from leprous sores.

The disease is as implacable a foe to the human system at the present day as it was centuries ago. Various remedies have been tried from the earliest ages, but without any effect. Garjan oil has not been found to be so efficacious as it was thought to be, and the hundred different remedies prescribed in Hindu books produce no marked effect. European medical men are as helpless in the treatment of this disease as Hakims and Vaidyas. The Jews had as great a horror of Leprosy as the Hindus; and the expression of such a horror shows that the disease was thought by both the nations as beyond the range of human skill. Charlatans with their 'disinfectants' afford as little relief to the sufferers as the most learned members of the Medical faculty. It is a matter for congratulation that Father Damien's death has drawn the attention of all the civilized Governments to this loathsome disease. Let us hope that the Commission which may be shortly expected in India will be able to make such investigations as will make the incurable find its cure.

4

MR. OMMANEY'S NOTE.

II.

SINCE our last the publication by the *Bombay Gazette* of the full text of Mr. Ommaney's Note and other papers in the Parliamentary Blue Book on the Crawford case has done much to relieve the anxiety of the public and especially of the Parsi community in respect of the aspersions cast upon that community. It is now quite clear that some one in the India Office is responsible for the stupid blunder of including these confidential papers in the blue book. If they had been omitted, the Bombay Government would have been saved all the annoyance now caused to them by the mistake of other parties. The Local Government could scarcely have dreamt that these papers would be permitted to see light. We are pretty sure Mr. Ommaney would have written his Note in a different tone altogether, if he had any notion that it would have been treated otherwise than as a privileged communication. As it is it does not appear that the Bombay Government endorse the views of Mr. Ommaney and other writers of the confidential papers. Nor do they appear to have even called upon either Mr. Ommaney or Mr. Bains to submit any such reports at all. Mr. Ommaney was entrusted with a special duty to enquire into the charges of corruption against Mr. Crawford, and he evidently thought it his duty to report to Government how far he was baffled in his attempt to get at facts leading up to judicial proofs of corruption. In this report he does not impeach one class but includes in his criticism all classes, the Brahman, the Prabhu, the Lingayet, the European sympathisers, official and non-official, of Mr. Crawford and Parsis and Mahomedans. He does not spare even the Government itself nor himself even. He takes the Government roundly to task for not having had the courage to make an enquiry into Mr. Crawford's conduct six years ago. Sir Seymour FitzGerald, Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson all knew or had information, more or less, full of Mr. Crawford's malpractices but none of them had the boldness to make any enquiry into them. Again, speaking of natives generally he says, 'it is no new thing to assert that we regard natives as a class as untruthful and only too ready to say what they think will please a questioner who occupies a position of authority over them.' This is a general indictment against natives which they should certainly not allow to rest over their heads, but should protest against in an indignation meeting held for the purpose. But Mr. Ommaney would appear to be dealing harshly towards all, not even sparing the Bombay Police. He made overtures to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay to help him in discovering Mr. Crawford's dealings in Bombay, but he found Mr. Crawford's sympathisers, European and Native, in such strong numbers there that he had to give up the idea, fearing lest he should fall into mistakes. Mr. Ommaney's remarks near the conclusion of the Note have reference to the Parsis and no one who reads them can help saying that they are of a too sweeping character, and that he is scarcely warranted in making them. It would be scarcely fair to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to say that he was an obstructionist, though he may have sympathised with Mr. Crawford. Beyond standing security for Mr. Crawford, we can scarcely believe that the worthy Baronet can have done any thing to obstruct the course of justice. Even Mr. Ommaney must feel that it was not fair on his part to condemn the whole of the Parsi community because a few individual members of that community who might have materially helped him failed to do so at a most critical moment in the enquiry. But the Parsis would have acted most unwisely, we think, if carried away by the vehement writers in the Parsi press, they had decided to hold an indignation meeting of their community and sent up a violent protest against the language used by Mr. Ommaney. We are glad to say that sober counsels have prevailed and that instead of sending up a public protest to Government, they have resolved to make no more fuss about the matter. At a meeting of some of the members of the Parsi community held on Friday last at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, it was agreed that a pri-

vate letter should be written to Lord Reay either by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, or Sir Dinshaw Petit, or the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, expressive of their regret that a wholesale attack should have been made upon their community by a high officer of Government. We believe there is precedent for such a course. Some years ago, we are informed, the Head of the Telegraph Department in Bombay had, in a report to Government, condemned the whole of the Parsi community. The report was published in the papers, but on the Parsis submitting a dignified representation to Lord Elphinstone, the then Governor of Bombay, the Parsis as a class were exonerated from the sweeping condemnation. We are sure Lord Reay would do every thing in his power to soothe the feelings of the Parsi Community. But the moral which this Crawford scandal, among many others of a similar kind, points to is that it is most difficult, if not impossible, to secure justice in cases affecting the reputation of highly placed European Officials. In the Crawford case the prediction of the conservative old fashioned class in native society referred to by Mr. Ommaney in the Note has been fulfilled, namely, that whatever show Government might make, it was after all a Government of Englishmen, and that they would never proceed to extremeties against one of their own class; the enquiry would eventually recoil on the heads of informers and witnesses. And so it has turned out. Mr. Crawford has been found not guilty of the charge of corruption, and the Mamlatdars who came to the help of Government at a time when every attempt made by the Inspector General of Police to obtain evidence of the organised system of corruption set in motion by Mr. Crawford proved a failure, these very Mamlatdars to whom indemnity from loss or punishment was guaranteed by Government are the parties now offered as the victims of the displeasure of that Government.

Since writing the above we are happy to learn that Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit addressed a letter to the Governor complaining of the statements of Mr. Ommaney against the Parsis. Lord Reay in acknowledging the receipt of this letter assured Sir Dinshaw that the feelings of the Government towards the Parsee community were absolutely unchanged and that nothing had occurred which could in the slightest degree warrant the Government not to repose in the Parsee community the confidence to which it was entitled by its past history. 'An officer addressing a confidential report to the Government is in duty bound to express his own opinions freely, irrespective of the views entertained by the Government. The silence of the Government with reference to those opinions expressed in such documents cannot be construed as approval or adoption. It must be clearly understood that Government does not put on the passage of Mr. Ommaney's report from which the words quoted by you are taken, the construction given to it in your letter.'

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Lieutenant-Governor's Behar tour is as yet not marked with any important events or utterances. His Honor has very properly prohibited ceremonial proceedings and has declined to receive addressers, Municipal or otherwise, publicly. Any representations made are received privately and will of course receive due consideration. Pomp and display would be out of place in a mission of humanity among famine-stricken people. From Bankipore His Honor went on to Muzafferpore as announced last week. At Matihari amidst drenching rains His Honor laid the foundation stone of a serai which is being erected at the cost of Rs. 7,500 by Babu Bishan Perkash Narayan Sing of Madhubani, and which is to be called the Bayley Serai. With regard to the prospects of famine it is said that the coming of the rains has practically relieved Government from anxiety with regard to Champarun. The relief works are almost deserted, and although some gratuitous relief is necessary this will not long continue. Heavy rain has fallen and appears likely to continue. The fall was wanted for the *bhadai*, which has been suffering from the continued heat, and on the whole it will do good to the crops that have already been transplanted sufficiently long to have taken firm root.

THE heavy rains that have recently fallen in Orissa have much allayed the fears of scarcity in Katak. But in Angool, Banki and Puri, matters are said to be not quite so sure. Sir John Edgar is now touring in the threatened districts and doing and urging district officials to do all they can to avoid distress. He expects to finish his tour by the 2nd of August.

MR. BRAJENDRANATH DE, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was formerly a student of Canning College, Lucknow, having obtained a degree of honour in Sanskrit in the 1st division, will receive a donation of Rs. 5,000. It is a pleasure to see our young Civilians take so kindly to oriental studies.

THE Maisadul Raj family has always been distinguished for liberality, and its acts of public charity have been numerous. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor have now been given to Babu Jyoti Prosad Gorga, of Maisadul, for his donation of Rs. 32,000 towards the construction of the first floor of the Eden Hindu Hostel building in Calcutta. It has been very properly decided to name the block after the family and the work of construction is at once to be taken in hand. It has been arranged that the bricks and soorkee will be supplied by Government free of charge. The accommodation in the Hostel is not yet adequate. More funds are urgently needed and we trust that other rich men in our country will follow the liberal example of the young zemindar.

THE Board of Revenue has very properly directed by a circular order that when ministerial officers are punished or ordered to retire, copies of such orders, if applied for by them, are to be given free of cost. Much needless hardship may thus be avoided and if the officer concerned is convinced from the papers that he has no chance in an appeal he may take matters easy instead of fretting over what he considers his unmerited misfortune. On the other hand fanciful doings of superiors in office will be kept within limits.

A SET of new rules has been published by the Government of Bengal for regulating the conduct of education by District and Local Boards and by Union Committees, and, if no valid objections are raised within one month, these rules will come into force. Those interested in the working of the rules are, therefore, invited to express their opinion on them as early as possible. It is well-known that the friction between the Boards and the Education Department proper is at times very great upon paltry matters and the blame at times rests quite as much on the one side as on the other. We are not pursuaded that the rules in question will effectively prevent such friction, which is fraught with serious consequences to the educational interests of the country.

GROWLING is an inalienable privilege of John Bull and John Calf too for the matter of that to the fifteeth remove in a crooked or direct way and it is forfeited in no sense by exile to India. Growl and grumble they will in and out of time and upon all conceivable points. The latest growl, (though not for the first time) is that niggers should be permitted to travel first class in railway carriages with their abominable habits and a contemporary's good taste suggests the idea of introducing in India the "Jim Crow" cars of the United States except in which negroes are absolutely prohibited from travelling. It is not a bad idea after all for the segregation of whites. But would those for whom the plan is intended like it? The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway manages this matter admirably and there is no reason why other companies should not follow suit. When the Railway Bill was discussed last year this was one of the matters to which public attention was pointedly directed. But our legislators bent, we believe, upon promotion of "free social intermixture" would not hear of such hole and corner suggestions. The growling that we occasionally hear shows at any rate that there is need for *separate* accommodation for one class of passengers at least, who are fond of 'segregation.'

SAYS the *Englishman*:—"There is no finer practice in the world for the rifle than antelope shooting. Witness the lesson given us by the Boer. There are hundreds of European and Eurasian youth in the North-West Provinces, who have no other amusement but antelope shooting, and are first class rifle shots." It has also this passage: "the natives who live outside the Municipalities will continue to pot doe with young, and destroy regardless of age and sex as is their custom, while the unfortunate clerk or railway man who may shoot an antelope will be "run in." Well, the poor natives "pot the doe," for their food, and the youths, European and Eurasian, "shoot antelopes" for amusement; and the latter should have every consideration shown them for the sake of the amusement. We cannot therefore forbear asking that Sir Auckland Colvin and our legislators and rulers should make all penal laws applicable only to natives and leave the Europeans above them.

So far as the Police Court is concerned Captain Andrew Hearsey's case against Messrs. Chesney and Dare of the *Pioneer* for defamation is at an end. The case against Mr. Dare whose personal appearance had been dispensed with, has been withdrawn by the complainant, and Mr. Chesney has been committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Mr Gasper, the Counsel for the accused, cross-examined the complainant at great length as to his antecedents, and addressed the court to show that no *prima facie* case had been made out against his client. In the first place he denied publication of the *Pioneer* in Calcutta, in the second place he denied libel and lastly he pleaded justification if any was made out. But Mr. Marsden who committed the case was not of the same mind. The passage at arms between the valiant Captain and the astute counsel who cross-examined him was certainly not an edifying spectacle. Thrusts, however, were given and parried in a manner which showed that the match was not unequal.

ONE would think that Thuggee has been stamped out in India, and that in the metropolis of British India at least it would not be met with. Our readers will be surprised to hear, however, that it lurks in one form or another even in Calcutta. The detective ability of the metropolitan Police was put to a severe test, during the past week, and we are glad that the ordeal has been successfully passed through. There were no less than three professional drugging cases in the town within the last few days. In the first case a well dressed person accosted another recently arrived from the mofussil, and under the plea of finding out an employment for him took the man with him, and while passing through the Colootola Street purchased some sweet-meats and offered them to his victim to eat. In the evening the Police found the poor man near Baliaghatta in a state of stupor and suffering from the effects of Dhatura poisoning. In the next case the poisoner met a gowalla at Sobhabazar and asked him if he could milk a cow, and made him go with him in the hope of getting a good situation. While passing up the Grey Street the accused purchased *laddoos*, which were given to the gowalla, who felt sick almost immediately after he had eaten them. Upon this he grew suspicious and tried to leave his companion when he lost his senses. At night the unfortunate man was found in a state of raving madness by the Manicktalla Police. In the third case the poisoner introduced himself to his victim near the Colvin ghat and drugged him, who some hours afterwards was found in a state of utter helplessness by the Suburban Police. In all the above cases the accused had succeeded in escaping with his booty, but the Police soon succeeded in making their own arrangements for arresting him. All the streets were brought under watch, and special officers were deputed to keep an eye on the principal approaches to the town with the

effect that the accused was arrested in one of the sheds on the Strand. On his person a large quantity of Dhatura powder was found, and he has been identified by all his victims.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, 24th July, 1889.

Lord Reay's Durbar at Poona on Saturday last for the delivery of Sanads conferring titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shums-ul-Ulma on learned Brahmans and Kazis passed off with *eclat.* His Excellency Lord Reay, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and the other members of Council, with the naval, military and civil officials of the station were present at 5 30 P. M., the appointed hour amidst the usual salutes. The recipients of khillats and decorations were Messrs Rajaram Shastri Bodas, Gopal Padhye, Gurjar, Rai Shastri Agashe, Ram Dixit Apte, Rambhat Bala Thalkikar and Abdul Latif Londey. Seats were provided for these gentlemen near the dais. After Lord Reay had taken his seat, these learned gentlemen were called up one by one and led to the dais where they recieved their decorations from the Governor. The decorations consisted of gold-edged shawls. The ceremony was indeed imposing but to these depositories of ancient Hindu and Mahomedan learning usually in receipt of an income scarcely exceeding Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 a month, the conferring of titles was a solemn farce and a poor consolation. Government seem hardly to know that titles decorate and mean more to, the wealthy and the gentry by whom they are better appreciated. To the men of learning they are empty, high-sounding burdens. If real appreciation of learning be the object of Government these learned men would value the kindness of Government all the more if the titles were accompanied by a substantial grant of a purse of say, Rs.500 or Rs.1,000, by the side of which a shawl of Rs. 30 looks like a farce. These titles place the poor men on a level in rank with the Sirdars and necessitate their attendance at public Durbars. This attendance puts them to expense for conveyance and decent dress on all such occasions. Some substantial grants accompanying these titles would be sure to grace the giver and the receiver.

It is much to be regretted that that model educational institution in this Presidency,—the Elphinstone College—has been fast going down in public estimation. Time was when it had on its staff of Professors men of the highest eminence in literature and science and when its reputation as an educational institution stood high. The Professors took an interest in the welfare of the students which had no small influence in rearing up a body of Graduates who have been an honor to the College. Of late it has been suffering badly in its teaching power. Of the half a dozen Professors on its permanent staff, Professors Wardsworth, Hathornwaite, and Macmillan are on leave in Europe, and Mr. Barrett has left on promotion to be Director of Public Instruction in the Berars, and the fifth Professor, Dr. Peterson, has leave gazetted to him for three months, and he proceeds to Europe on the 6th August next. The places of these Professors going on leave have been or will be supplied by others, against whom I have nothing to say except this that they can have no permanent interest in the welfare of their pupils. Some of these substitutes are half-time men. Lord Reay has just appointed a half time Civilian, Mr. Bagnell, Assistant Collector of Bombay, to one of the vacancies in the permanent staff on Rs. 250 per month and has thereby caused a saving of Rs. 500 or thereabouts to Government. But this saving has been more than counter-balanced by the disadvantage resulting to the students from having a half time Professor. Mr. Bagnell may be a clever gentleman, but between assessing and collecting the land revenue of Bombay, and lecturing College students, he must be at a loss to know to which branch of his duties he should give up most of his attention. And in this posture of affairs, the Collegiate Staff is to be deprived of its Acting Principal and Professor of Sanskrit, Dr. Peterson! Let Lord Reay reflect for a moment how the Government of Bombay could be efficiently conducted if His Excellency was to be deprived of the help of both the experienced revenue and judicial members of his Council. I do not object to the granting of leave to hard-worked Professors, but it is clearly the duty of Government to see that such leave may be so regulated as not to interfere with the efficiency of the College. I say this because it is to the model College in the Presidency that Lord Reay wishes the public to look for the highest efficiency in educational matters. This complaint is one in which the public deeply sympathise with the students of the College. The Deccan College, it must be admitted, is in this respect infinitely better situated than the Elphinstone College and I should not be surprised if the results of the next University examinations should not bear out the justice of the complaint made.

Extract.

RAJA RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

Mitra as a clan name has been in wide currency from a very remote period of Indian history. It was borne by one of the authors of the Rig Veda, and his descendants were the founders of some of the leading septs of the Brahmanic hierarchy. The most remarkable circumstance in the life of the first known Mitra was that he became a Brahman Rishi by the force of his character, though not born a Brahman. Over two thousand years ago a whole line of kings of Kanouj belonged to a Mitra clan, and coins of some sixteen of them were only lately discovered and are now well known to numismatists. About a thousand years ago a Mitra came from Kanouj to Bengal, and his descendants have ever since been reckoned among the nobles of the land, holding high titles and offices of trust from time to time. One of them, Raja Pitambar Mitra, was a distinguished nobleman of the Imperial Court of Delhi. He was a commander of three thousand horse, and held the rich *jaghir*, or hereditary fief, of the district of Kurrah in the Doab. The hereditary title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on him by an imperial *Sanad*, which is preserved as an heirloom in the archives of the family. Raja Pitambar also rendered valuable services to the British Government, and was greatly honoured by Warren Hastings, and the distinguished band of British statesmen who have made that period memorable in Indian history. His grandson Janamejaya Mitra devoted himself to the cultivation of letters. His literary reputation was of no mean order. He was an erudite Persian and Sanskrit scholar, and the works he has left behind him have been pronounced by competent critics to be deserving of high praise.

This was the distinguished family from which Raja Rajendralala Mitra is descended, and which has been rendered illustrious by the genius of the celebrated subject of this notice. Raja Rajendralala's reputation as a profound scholar is of world-wide celebrity. Wheresever learning is honoured, his name is known and esteemed.

Rajendralala was born on the 15th of February 1824, and is thus now in his sixty-sixth year. He received the elements of his English education in Khem Bose's school and in Govind Bysak's school, two well-known educational institutions of the time. Raja Rajendralala and Raja Durgacharan Law were school-fellows, and both of them have by their eminent abilities occupied the foremost ranks in the walks of life, which they chose for themselves. One is a prince of Indian scholars, and the other is a prince of Indian merchants, and both of them are acknowledged leaders of native society. In school, the solid qualities of Rajendralala's intellect were highly appreciated by his teachers. They all predicted his greatness, and their prediction has been fully verified. His fellow-students paid willing homage to his giant intellect, which even in that early age showed signs of its future eminence. In his sixteenth year, Raja Rajendralala entered the Medical College, and carried away with distinction those prizes which are coveted by all Medical students. While at the Medical College the Raja pursued his literary studies under one Mr. Cameron, from whom he must have learned that chasteness of expression which surprises even the most fastidious of English critics. For the force and vigor of his style, he is, of course, indebted to the massive strength of his own intellect, and the warmth of his glowing imagination. While in the Medical College, several circumstances arose which cut short his medical studies. Among others, Babu Dwarkanath Tagore offered to take him to England to complete his medical education. He himself was willing to accept the offer, but his father was strongly opposed to his leaving the country, and becoming an outcaste; the young student was thus withdrawn from the Medical College. His medical studies having thus terminated, Rajendralala turned his attention to the study of law. He qualified himself for the bar and the judicial service, but fortunately for the cause of Indian scholarship, he was prevented by a mere accident from embracing the law as a profession. His education as a medical man and a lawyer, however, has been of excellent service to him in his after-career. The treasures of the medical science and of jurisprudence are accessible to him, and he draws upon them with ease in elucidating the ancient history of his country.

Rajendralala next applied himself with diligence to the study of languages. He had a good knowledge of Persian, but his knowledge of Sanskrit was of an elementary character. It was now that he bent the whole energy of his mind to a close study of this learned language. His progress in it within a short time was marvellous, and even the most learned Pandits bore willing testimony to the depth of his knowledge. A new ambition stirred within him, and he felt that he would be able to leave his mark upon the history of his country by original researches in the field of Oriental literature He studied Greek and Latin, English, French and German, while Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, and Urdu are to him as his mother-tongue. Thus equipped he justly felt himself qualified to undertake the most difficult tasks in the arena of Oriental researches. Just at this time, the office of Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Asiatic Society fell vacant, and it was given to Rajendralala. He was in his twenty-third year at the time. The fact of his getting such an appointment is evidence that the Governors of the Society, who were themselves distinguished scholars, had a high appreciation of the abilities and erudition of the young scholar. He held this appointment for ten years, and during this time he enriched his mind by an immense mass of varied knowledge.

In 1855 the Government of Bengal established an Institution for the training of the minor chiefs and zemindars that were under its charge, and appointed Rajendralala as its Director. He performed the duties of his post with such ability and thoroughness as elicited the highest praise of the Government. "The difficulties of managing such an Institution," said Sir Ashley Eden's Government, "are necessarily great," but they were completely overcome, and the general administration reflected the highest credit on the Director of the Institution. Some of the zemindars who have since distinguished themselves in public life were his pupils, and they acknowledge with gratitude the immense debt they owe to the careful training they received at this Institution. Raja Rajendralala's administrative abilities are of the highest order, and it is a matter of no wonder that the Wards' Institution should have attained its greatest prosperity when he administered its affairs.

Soon after the establishment of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, Rajendralala was appointed one of its members Whatever work is undertaken by the Raja, is never done perfunctorily by him. He throws his whole soul into it, and his inspiring example serves to animate his colleagues with zeal and ardour. The services he rendered as a Municipal Commissioner to the citizens of Calcutta have been simply invaluable. The singular independence with which he discussed Municipal measures, without paying the slightest heed to frowns and favours of those in authority, was of the highest value in the Municipal administration. Abuses were corrected, reforms introduced, and the pressure of taxation greatly reduced. The eloquence with which he expressed his opinions at the Municipal Board would have done credit to any public assembly in any part of the world.

The Raja's literary labours, as we have said above, are of world-wide fame. This is not the place where an analysis of his learned and recondite works can be attempted. His 'Buddha Gya,' 'History of the Antiquities of Orissa,' and 'Indo Aryans' are monuments of 'extensive and patient research, deep and varied erudition and just reasoning from accidental or obvious analogies.' We have before us a list of his voluminous works, by which he has achieved a fame that has placed him second to none among native authors, and gained him a place in the foremost ranks of the *savans* of the West. The list gives us the names of 50 learned works, divided into 128 volumes, and comprising no less than 33,089 pages. These volumes contain papers on the antiquities of India; contributions towards the elucidation of the ancient and mediæval history of Indo-Aryans; miscellaneous Essays on Indian antiquarian subjects, published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain, the Transactions of the Anthropological Society of London, the Journal of the Photographic Society of Bengal, the *Calcutta*

Review and other Magazines; Editorials, Reviews of Indian Works, and correspondence published in the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman*, the *Pioneer*, the *Citizen*, the *Friend of India*, the *Indian Field*, the *Hindoo Patriot*, and other newspapers, containing about 2,000 articles; addresses and speeches at Public Meetings; Sanskrit and Bengali Publications and Translations from Original Sanskrit, together with the well-known 'Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts.' How rich and varied have been his contributions to the literature of his country is at once apparent from the above. What most excites the admiration of the *savans* of the East and the West is that whatever is done by him, from the 'Antiquities of Orissa' to a small letter-writer in Bengali, is done with a completeness and thoroughness which are simply perfect He has an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and is never satisfied till he gets at the root of a subject. The activity of his mind is marvellous. In health or in sickness it knows no rest. His indomitable will often overcomes his physicial difficulties, and his constant perseverance sweeps away all obstacles.

In February 1885, the Asiatic Society of Bengal elected him as its President. He was the first native of India who obtained that honour. The versatility of his genius eminently qualified him for this high post. The honour done to him was a national honour, and all his countrymen rejoiced at this great mark of distinction which was conferred upon him.

The Raja is at present the President of the British Indian Association. The Association, as is well-known, is composed of almost all the richest land-holders of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and of men of learning, education, and social influence. For the last thirty-seven years this Association has rendered invaluable political services to India. It is the parent of all political bodies in the country, and it is not too much to say that no important administrative or legislative measure is undertaken without the Association's advice and co-operation being invited. Raja Rajendralala is one of the main pillars of this Association and has contributed in a material degree in gaining for it its present eminent position.

The Raja has never sought for honours, but honours have been showered upon him. Several leading learned societies have recognised the pre-eminent value of his literary services. He has been made an Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; of the Italain Institute for the advancement of knowledge; of the American Oriental Society; of the Asciatic Society of Italy, and of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asciatic Society. He is a Corresponding Member of the German Oriental Society; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary; and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, Copenhagen; and of other learned Societies. These honours seldom fall to the lot of a single individual, however high and conspicuous his literary attainments may be. They unmistakably show in what light the republic of letters views his inestimable services.

In 1875 an Act was passed by the Supreme Legislature to give power to the Senate of the Calcutta University to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in Law upon men of eminent position and attainments. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was first admitted to this degree. Soon after this degree was conferred upon three eminent scholars. Raja Rajendralala Mitra was one of them. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University at the time, referred in eulogistic terms to the recipient of the degree. "There is no European Society of Oriental Scholars," said the Vice-Chancellor, "to whom he is not honourably known and there are many who have been glad to admit him as a member and a colleague. He has thrown light on many a dark corner of the history, antiquities, and language of this country." The Vice-Chancellor then read what was said of the Raja by Professor Max Muller, one of the greatest of living Sanskrit scholars, with reference to an important phological discovery of the Raja: He is a pandit by profession," said the learned Professor, "but he is, at the same time, a scholar and critic in our sense of the word. He has edited Sanskrit texts after a careful collation of manuscripts, and in his various contributions to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, he had proved himself completely above the projudices of his class, freed from erroneous views on the history and literature of India in which every Brahman is brought up, and thoroughly imbued with those principles of criticism which men like Colebrooke, Lassen, and Burnouf have followed in their researches into the literary treasures of his country. His English is remarkably clear and simple, and his arguments would do credit to any Sanskrit scholar in England." And again: "Our Sanskrit scholars in Europe will have to pull hard, if with such men as Babu Rajendralala in the field, they are not to be distanced in the race of scholarship."

Our Gracious Soverdign also has recognised the value of his services by investing him with the title of 'Companion of the Indian Empire.' The title of 'Rai Bahadur,' and lastly the title of 'Raja' have all been conferred upon him. Sir Ashley Eden, in giving him the *Sanad* of the title of 'Rai Bahadur,' in the Belvedere Durbar in 1877, said: "You have for many years been entrusted with the education of young zemindars under the Court of Wards, and many of the young landholders of Bengal owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the turn which you have given to their tastes for literature. You have acquired a world-wide recognition as a Sanskrit scholar and as an archæologist, and in recognition of these many merits, Government has conferred upon you the title of 'Rai Bahadur.'

This grand old man of the native community enjoys all the blessings which, as the poet says, should accompany old age: 'honour, love, obedience and troops of friends.' His intellect is as bright as it was in the heyday of his youth. It has now been mellowed by age, but his writings still show all the warmth of his younger days The general characteristics of the style are 'perspecuity, rarely if ever equalled in India; a muscular vigor; a purity always simple, and reciness always elegant.' He is idolized by his friends, and his word is as law to the most influential section of the native community of which he is an ornament. That he may long be spared to us is not only the fervent prayer of all his friends and admirers, but of the whole literary world.—The *Empress*, July 1889.

DYING ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

SAVED BY A MIDSHIPMITE.

Birmingham Saturday Night, April 6th.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

How shall we tell the story? How shall we picture the scene? A row of snow-white beds, the gentle nurses moving silently to and fro, in a ward of the General Hospital in Birmingham—into which the bright May sun is pouring its golden rays—and on one of the beds a young man of some twenty-three summers stretched in helpless agony; every limb swollen to an unnatural size, the pallid features drawn into thin lines by acute suffering—there he has lain, blind and insensible, for four days, and this day is his birthday—the 10th of May, 1888. His aged mother, his brother, his friends, steeped in sorrow, standing around him, and seeking to assuage the last moments of a young soul passing into that dim shadow-land from which no traveller returns. Two doctors and one physician have done all they can, so far as the resources of their science extend, but, in vain.

Fourteen weeks—tended by the kindliest of nurses, ministered to by the most scientific of medical practitioners—in one of the greatest and noblest of the hospitals of England, have effected no approach to a cure; and, at last, his family determine that as his case seems beyond hope, and beyond remedy, they will remove him home to die in peace and quietude amid those who had known and loved him from his earliest years.

* * * *

THE MIDSHIPMITE.

"Let us change the venue. But a day or two after the melancholy scene narrated above, a young midshipman, bronzed by ocean breezes and tanned by Egyptian suns, accidentally—perhaps "Providentially" would be the more accurate phrase to employ—strolled carelessly into the chemist's emporium of Austin & Sons, on Nechell's Green, and enquired for a certain specific (against Bright's disease), which had been recommended to him abroad, and from which he had experienced great benefit; he was supplied with what he required, not only supplied as an ordinary customer, requiring an ordinary drug, but at the same time courteously invited by the manager, who served him, to favour him with some particulars of his malady and for his belief in the efficacy of the specific which the young sailor had purchased. With the usual naivete of a tar he willingly furnished every detail required, and, at the conclusion of a long cross-questioning, bluntly asked: "Why did you want to know?" The answer was as sad as it was solemn: "Because my brother is dying from the same disease." "Then," replied the boy in blue, "give him some of that stuff and he will soon be all right again!" and with that he went his way, little dreaming the happiness which his honest but careless sentences were to bring to an almost heart-broken family.

* * * *

THE SEQUEL.

Last Thursday our (*Saturday Night's*) representative took the liberty of calling upon the subject of these few lines, Mr. Henry Beresford, of Stanley Road, Nechells, who will be on the 10th of May twenty-four years of age, and was fortunate in finding him at home, which would not have been the case had it not been a downright pouring wet day, as Mr. Beresford had made up his mind to take a constitutional across the neighbouring green fields. Our representative's first question was: "How do you feel in health by this time?" The prompt answer was: "Much better; getting better every day; and, except for a little weakness, from so long an enforced rest, almost cured." Our representative then proceeded to test the accuracy of the statements above printed, and had them verified in every particular—the blindness, the four days' insensibility, the imminent approach of death, the Providential suggestion of the midshipman, the brother's bringing home of the invaluable medicine, and the subsequent recovery; which seemed almost as the rescue of a dying man at the very gates of death. "And this miraculous cure you owe to—?" "Warner's SAFE Cure!" was the hearty and grateful response, "and I am recommending it to all my friends and neighbours who are in the least afflicted as I have been." "That they would not be without the medicine under any circumstances whatever."

Thanking Mr. H. Beresford for his courtesy, our representative withdrew, convinced, whatever opinion may be entertained of other well-advertised medicines, that Warner's SAFE Cure at least thoroughly deserves the great name and the world-wide renown which it has attained at the present day.

The remedy can be procured of all chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL — ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

102

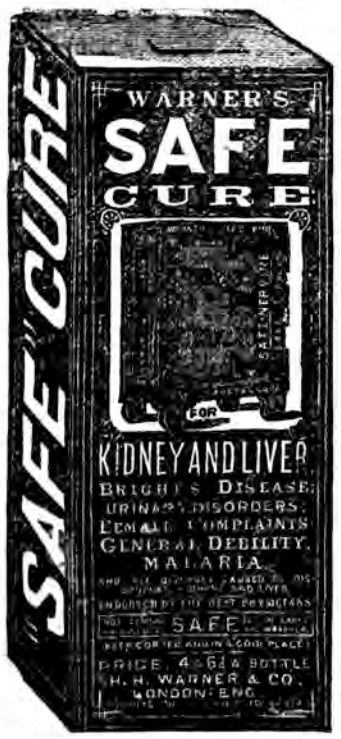
Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Stroet, High Holborn, London, will receive, this information, free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

"SAFE" CURE



WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

14

Advertisements.

WANTED a Governess for the young Ranis and Raj Kumari of Dighapattya. She must be well-versed in Bengali and needle-work, and must have some knowledge in English. A Hindu elderly, or a Brahmo lady, will be preferred. Salary 75 Rs. rising to 100 Rs.

Applications should be sent to Baboo Aswini Kumar Banerji, Guardian of the Wards of Dighapattya; Rampore Bouleah. (Rajshahye District.)

139

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta under Act II (B. C.) of 1888 *will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, 1st August* 1889, *at* 4 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To confirm the recommendation of the Loans Committee on the 23rd July that the period of the 14 lakhs loan sanctioned at the Meeting of the 4th July be 30 years and the rate of interest 5 per cent or such lower rate as may appear desirable when the loan is floated.

2. To sanction an establishment of Rs. 1,480 per mensem for 12 months for the Suburban Drainage Survey as modified by the General Committee at its Meeting of the 18th June.

3. To appoint Baboo Khetter Nath Ghose to be Assistant Engineer in charge of the Survey under Section 41, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem.

At the closs of the Special Meeting the 5th Ordinarg Monthly Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta will be held.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Quarterly Report and Accounts for the quarter ending 30th June.

2. To confirm the recommendation of the Suburban Improvement Committee of 17th June that the project for improvement of the Jelliapara Road be sanctioned.

3. To confirm the recommendation of the Refuse Burning Committee at their Meetings of the 13th and 21st July to sanction the erection of an experimental cremator of four-cells at Entally by Messrs. Bird and Co., at a cost of Rs. 11,000, besides the cost of a raised platform estimated at Rs. 2,000, Messrs. Bird and Co. bearing half the loss if the experiment proves a failure.

4. To consider the recommedation of the General Committee of 11th May that an Assistant Inspector on Rs. 100 a month be appointed for out-door supervision of hackney carriages, and that the Road and Conservancy Overseers and the Police Inspectors be asked to report every case of a carriage found plying for hire in an unfit state.

5. To confirm the revised bye-laws as framed by the Bye-laws and Rules Sub-Committee, at Meetings held on the 7th and 21st June and 5th and 19th July.

6. To confirm the following Resolution of the General Committee of 18th June:—

(*a*) That the services of Mr. Kirkpatrick be entertained tentatively for six months on Rs. 300 a month to prepare and submit within a week full reports of the proceedings of all Committees.

7. To appoint a Committee for revising the Draft Annual Report for the year 1888-89.

8. To confirm the recommendation of the Suburban Improvement Committee of 3rd June that the establishment for house service debitable against the Budget grant of one lac be entertained.

9. Baboo Ashootosh Biswas to move that three more members be added to the Kotrung Brickfields Committee.

10. Baboo Prannath Pundit to move that the vital statistics and accompanying map periodically submitted by the Health Officer do include the amalgamated area.

11. Mr. J. Ghosal to move that six more members be added to the Refuse Burning Committee.

12. To adopt the proposed alteration of boundaries of certain wards under clause 3 of Section 15 Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

13. To confirm the proceedings of the General Committee at Meetings held on the 11th June, 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd July.

14. To confirm the proceedings of the Suburban Improvement Committee at Meetings held on the 2nd and 16th July.

15. To confirm the proceedings of the Complaint Committee at Meetings held on the 3rd and 10th July.

16. To confirm the proceedings of the Market Committee at Meetings held on the 1st May and 19th June.

17. To confirm the proceedings of the Salaries Committee at Meeting held on the 21st June.

18. To confirm the proceedings of the Central Road Committee at Meetings held on the 5th, 13th and 20th June.

19. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Town Improvement Committee at Meeting held on the 10th May.

20. Vital statistics for the month of June.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

141.

Notice.

SONE CANALS-STEAM TRANSPORT SERVICE.

(1.) TENDERS are invited from persons wishing to work the Steam Transport Service at present maintained on the Sone Canals. Three steamers belonging to Government, the *Umpire*, the *Bunas*, and the *Koel*, are vailable for hire. The person whose tender is accepted will be required to maintain a bi-weekly service on the Arrah and Buxar Canals, and a weekly service on the Patna Canal. Compounded tollage, amounting to Rs. 500 per month will be charged. Remission of *tollage only* will be granted in the event of the canals being closed. A spare steamer the *Buxar*, will, as soon as refitted be generally available in the event of any of the steamers mentioned above breaking down; an extra charge specified in the agreement will be made for the use of this steamer.

(2.) The general conditions under which the steamers will be leased are contained in printed draft articles of agreement which the successful tenderer will, at his own expense, be required to execute on stamped paper. Security to the extent of rupees one thousand will be required and persons tendering must state in detail the arrangements they propose to make for repairing the steamers. A Manager, to reside at Dehree, who is qualified to supervise the repairs, is essential.

(3.) The agreement to be for three years, commencing from the 1st of December 1889; but Government to have the power of terminating the agreement at any time on giving three months' notice, or of extending it by two years.

(4.) The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, and regard will be had to the qualifications of the proposed Manager.

(5.) Tenders, which must be in sealed covers, and which must specify in words the sum proposed to be paid as steamer hire, and be accompained by a schedule of the passenger fares to be charged, and information regarding the name and qualifications of the proposed Manager, which need not be in any special form, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Dehree Workshops', up to the 15th of August 1889. A printed copy of the articles of agreement and information regarding the steamers may be obtained from the Executive Engineer, Dheree Workshops, Dheree on Sone, to whom all letters on the subject should be addressed.

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
P. W. Dept.

Calcutta the 11th July 1889. 138

পাত্রীর আবশক।

পাত্র বি, এল দিবেন; স্বভাব—সর্ব্বানন্দী—সিদ্ধান্তী ভাব; পাটুলি চাটর্য্যে—কুফের সন্তান; বয়স ২৩।২৪। প্রথম বিবাহ অবস্থা ভাল। মেয়েটী ডাগর, সুশ্রী ও সৌষ্ঠবান্বিতা হওয়া চাই। পেট্রিয়ট প্রেসে শ্রী হ, দা, বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট শীঘ্র তত্ত্ব লইবেন।

132

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freekles, Tan, Sunburn Redness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens the breath.

ROWLANDS' ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream

Ask Chemists, and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

67.

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS

Engineers, Contractors and Machinery Merchants

WORKS PEELKHANA & BELLORE — *Calcutta* — **OFFICES & STORES** 1, HASTINGS STREET

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Windows, Ornamental Iron Work Roofs, Bridges &c.,

AGENTS FOR

RUSTON PROCTOR & CO., Lincoln, England; large Stocks of whose Engines, Boilers, Mills Pumps, & Saw Benches &c., we have ready for immediate delivery.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

J. McDOWALL & SONS.

Sawing, Planing,

Moulding & General

Wood Working.

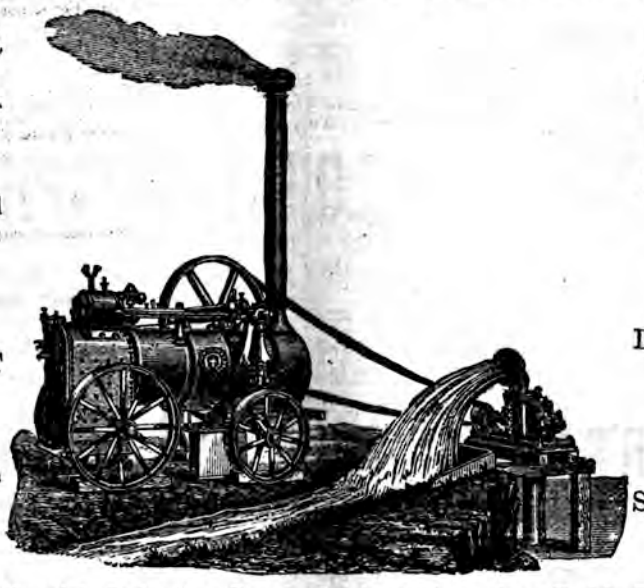
Machinery.

BARBER'S PATENT

BLACKSTONE.

Tea Roller for Steam

or Hand Power.



AGENTS FOR

LOUDON BROTHERS

Steam Hammers

Punching Shearing

and Rolling

Machinery.

DEAN SMITH AND GRACE'S.

Lathes Drilling

Planing.

Slotting and Shaping.

Machinery.

Large Stocks of Special Irrigating Pumps, brick making plant Paddy Thrashing Machinery Sugar Mills and Contractors' & Planters' requisites always in Stock. 124

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£70,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£2,600
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.

ANNUITIES GRANTED.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED

Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

Branches all over India.

CHIEF OFFICE OF INDIA:

1, *HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.*

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble R. Steel (Messrs. R. Steel & Co.) Merchant.

A. B. Miller, Esq., Official Assignee and Official Trustee, Bengal.

W. A. Clarke, Esq., Solicitor (Messrs. Morgan and Co.)

Local Life Manager:

MORGAN & CO.,

27 Prospectus and Report sent on application.

DR. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re. 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 a

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public. 72a

NOTICE.

The public are warned against purchasing, hiring or receiving in mortgage the property known as No. 1 Ranees Branch Road in Paikparah in the Suburbs of Calcutta being an upper-roomed brickbuilt house and garden attached, from Hari Nath Chatterji of the same place as he has no beneficial interest in the property, which is the absolute property of Rajah Poorno Chunder Singh Bahadoor.

No. 134]

VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE,

PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ.,

Loco Dept., I.V.S. Ry., Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs.	a.
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	1	0

This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.

Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses ...	2	0

This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.

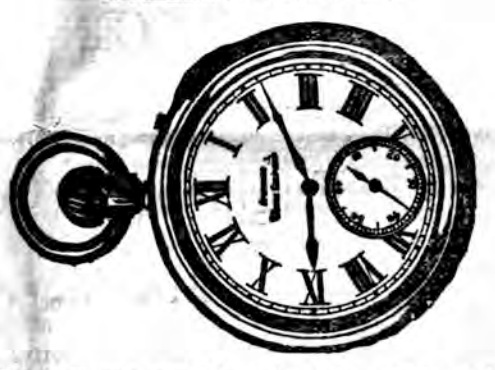
Von Lintzgy & Co's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi ...	2	8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2	0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2	0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot ... 105	2	0

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND AGENTS.

SPECIALITIES IN LEVER WATCHES



We have manufactured this year what we believe to be in every respect the best Watches procurable in India, the safest Levers, ¾ plate movements, fully jewelled in 10 ruby holes and 15 jewels—all adjusted for variations—extra strong and durable sterling silver cases—the best style and shape.

These *Extra* Watches are especially intended for gentlemen not always willing to waste money on the actual cheap goods sold all over the country. Good watches always command a good price. We are able to place them on the market at at least 30 per cent less than usual cost for same articles, being direct from the manufacturers.

	R.	A.
No. 36 *a.* Key Wind Hunter, Sterling Silver, engine turned case	32	0
No. 36 *a.* Key Wind Hunter, Sterling Silver, chased and richly engraved case	35	0
No. 38 *a.* Key Wind Cut Hunter, Sterling Silver, engine turned case	34	0
No. 38 *a.* Key Wind Cut Hunter, Stg. Silver chased and richly engraved case	37	0
No. 4 *a.* Keyless Hunter, Sterling Silver case, plain, engine turned or engraved	38	8
No. 7 *a.* Keyless Cut Hunter, Sterling Silver case, plain, engine turned or engraved	40	0
No. 60 *a.* Keyless Ladies' Hunter Watch, 18 carat gold case, 18 carat gold dome	125	0
No. 61 *a.* Keyless Ladies' Cut Hunter Watch, 18 carat gold case, 18 carat gold dome	135	0
No. 21. Railway Guards' ¾ plate Lever movement ...	20	12

The above are guaranteed for 5 and 6 years.

We also manufacture a cheaper class. Price-lists and illustrations on application.

Always in stock a splendid assortment of our well-known time-pieces, plain and automatic, with and without Alarum.

Repairs undertaken by Europeans only.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA. 133

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHOEA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS WASTING &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India n the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

..... We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0 Rs. 2-8 and Rs. -8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its lables the fac simile of four signature, to mitate which is felony.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous,**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

135

JESSOP & CO.'S

PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Engineers, Contractors, Brass and Iron Founders

Machinery, Metal, Hardware Merchants &c.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

J. & H. GWYMIE'S—"Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps, and Pumping Engines. (Fixed and Portable.)

ROBEY & CO'S.—"Portable Semifixed and Horizontal Engines, Boilers, Roller Mills &c.

GOULDS MANUFACTURING CO'S.—Rotary Pumps for Steam and Hand Power, Single and Double Acting Lift and Force Pumps. Fire Engines.

B. F. AVERY & SON'S.—"Gold Medal" Hindustan Ploughs. (Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84).

BOOTH & CO'S.—Celebrated "Lion" Brand Cement, equal in quality to any imported.

UNITED ASBESTOS CO'S—Patent Asbestos Packing and Millboard Jointing, Patent Asbestos, Fire Proofs Paints.

ROGER'S "RAJAH" SUGAR-CANE MILLS.—Constructed entirely of iron.

MERCE'S Patent Cast Iron Portable Oil Mills. Medal Calcutta Exhibition (1883-4.)

JESSOP & CO'S—Horizontal Oil Press, for Hand Power, Extra Strong Construction. Seed Crushing Machine to supply this press with Crushed Seeds.

We also supply Iron Roofing, Iron Buildings and Structures of every description, suitable for open and enclosed Shedding and Stores: Iron Bungalows, Tea Houses and Coolie Lines &c.

Designs furnished, with Complete Estimates for all General Engineering work, Bridges &c. 77

EDWARD'S

PAPIYA ESSENCE.

Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papiya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsin, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c. is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

☞ We caution the public against spurious imitations; some even going so far as to copy our trade mark, a PAPIYA TREE: *an indubitable proof of its great value.*

From G. A. RAYNEU, ESQ., Bugha Depot, Betteah, Chumparun: "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have so successfully brought before the public. 72

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, responsibilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

S. R. DASS,
Offg. Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street

15

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼lb, ½lb, and 1lb tins at 1s.—, 1s. 11d. and 3s. 8d.

19 COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

BARGAINS BARGAINS BARGAINS

DURING THE CURRENT MONTH ONLY

MESSRS. ARLINGTON AND CO., are offering a large portion of their magnificent stock of Electro-plated ware at an enormous reduction regardless of cost. The goods must be cleared in a few days to make room for alterations and extension of their premises. 130

BROOKE'S

MONKEY BRAND

SOAP

CLEANS EVERY THING!

WONT WASH CLOTHS!

Small Bars, As. 3. | Large Bars, As. 5.

Messrs. Benjamin Brooke & Co., the makers of this celebrated Soap, have appointed the undersigned their direct Wholesale and Retail Agents in India.

Sub-Agents wanted in every Town.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO.,
CALCUTTA. 129

J. M. EDMOND & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Nos. 27 & 28 Bentinck Street Calcutta.

DINING DRAWING AND BED ROOM SUITES

Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with requisites, always in hand,

Second-hand Furniture for sale, and at moderate prices.

FURNITURE repaired estimates given and every facility afforded to constituents and intending purchasers.

FURNITURE warehoused and received on commission sale.

SPECIALITIES The automatic chair unrivalled for comfort to invalids.

THE FAN SHAPED mirror Hat Rack and entrance Table.

ARISTOCRATIC SERVICES from Mintons Stoke on Trent. 65

A CARD.

MRS. GANGULI B. A.

(45-5 BENIATOLA LANE, COLLEGE SQUARE,

NORTH-EAST CORNER CALCUTTA.)

Having studied in the Medical College for five years, and obtained a College Diploma to practise

MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY, has commenced practice and treats WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Consultation free for poor patients at her home between 2 and 3 P. M. daily. 16

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month,

IN TOWN.	Rs.	A
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	8

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	0

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

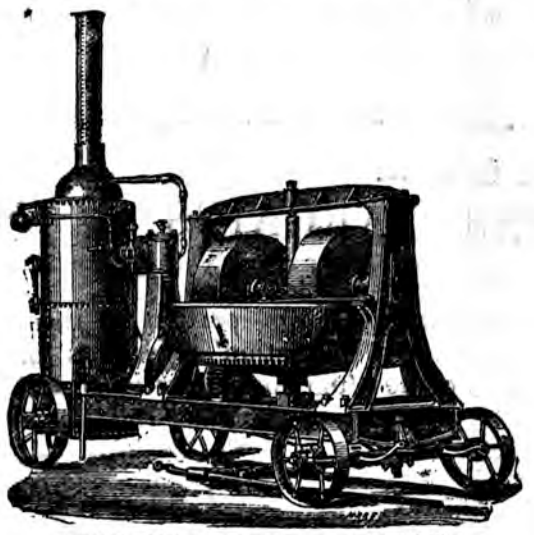
Per line	0	6

JOHN FOWLER & CO., (Leeds) Limited.

INDIAN BRANCH—5 MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA

HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK

Engines & Boilers 6 H. P. to 30 H. P., Steel Wire ropes, Winding and Pumping Machinery, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Portable Railway and Plant suitable for Contractors, Municipalities, Forest Work etc.



IMPROVED SELF CONTAINED SOORKEY MILL & ENGINE COMBINED

MANUFACTURERS OF

NARROW-GAUGE FEEDER RAILWAYS WITH ROLLING STOCK AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENT,
COLLIERY PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY WITH SPECIAL IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INDIAN SOIL.
IRRIGATING MACHINERY,
MILL ENGINES AND BOILERS UP TO 2,000 I. H. P.
SPECIAL ENGINES FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THOS ROBINSON & SON LD-,

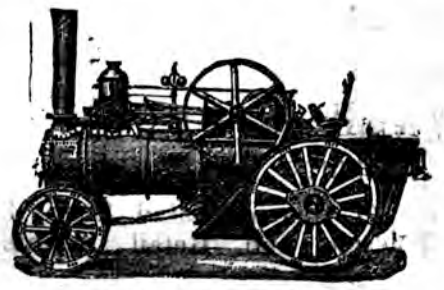
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.

FOR THEIR WELLKNOWN

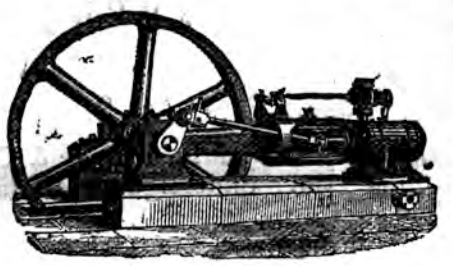
WOOD WORKING AND ROLLER FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WOOD WORKING TOOLS SUPPLIED TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS FULLY EQUIPPED ON THE MOST IMPROVED MODERN SYSTEM.

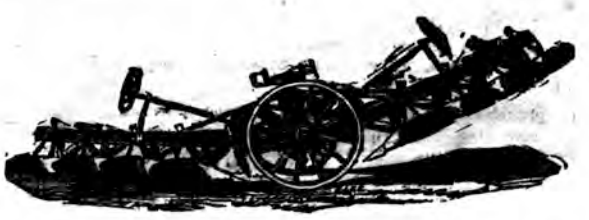
Illustrated Catalogues free on Application.



TRACTION ENGINE OR ROAD LOCOMOTIVE



FIXED HORIZONTAL ENGINE



PATENT BALANCE PLOUGH FOR STEAM CULTIVATION 95

A. & J. MAIN & CO.'S GALVANISED IRON BUILDINGS,

IRON ROOFING, IRON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SUITABLE FOR

OPEN & ENCLOSED SHEDDING & STORES,

WHARF SHEDDING

ENGINEERING WORKSHOP

AND

DOCK WAREHOUSES,

IRON FACTORIES AND GODOWNS

For Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Cotton Estates,

IRON BUNGALOWS AND COOLIE LINES,

Drill Halls, Auction Marts. Ornamental Iron Buildings, &c. &c,

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

A. & J. MAIN & CO.,

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.

Clydesdale Iron Works, Possilpark, Glasgow, and 5 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. 96

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 188/2 BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

Advertisements.

TO LET,

As a Nursery Garden, with the fruit, grass and fishing.

The large Garden about 110 biggahs in extent, situated at Kamarhatty on the west side of the Barrackpore Road, 8½ miles from Government House, Calcutta. The garden is full of fruit trees of various description and contains 5 large tanks.

A Free Dispensary and Hospital are being established in the garden and a Free School may also be established there.

A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

For further particulars, apply to the Administrator-General of Bengal, at whose office a plan of the garden can be seen.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.
1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH. 1889. 84

WELL SUITED FOR BOTH THE CALCUTTA AND MOFFUSIL PUBLIC.

Houses for Sale.

One, situated in Talla Bonomally Chatterjee's Lane This is a respectable family dwelling house consisting of 5 rooms two storeyed with 18 cottahs of land Government rent one rupee and odd annas and has a tank. Much space left for addition if necessary. Another nice looking small building at Pikeparah reflecting a picturesque view from the Barrackpore trunk road upon which it stands. Construction entirely pucka and consisting of 9 rooms including a handsome large hall. The tenure is rent free and 23 cottahs, of land in area with pucka wall all sides and a tank inside.

Both the houses are only half an hours journey from the Government house by tramcars. Filtered water and gaslights available and both the houses enjoy all the benefits comforts &c. as in Calcutta but free from all botherations and oppressive taxation prevalent there.

Any one desirous of having properties in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta will never lose a single moment in either applying or sending to me for informations terms &c. address to care of Baboo N. G. Chatterjee Pikeparah Cossipore Post Calcutta and for personal interview at the office of the Pikeparah Nursery. The price of the land is daily increasing and the demand for it is unquestionable should any one have a mind to remove and settle and to invest his good money profitably then dont fail to negotiate for these properties without delay the prices of which are very moderate and the documents Pucca.

B. C. KURR,
Care of, Baboo N. G. Chatterjee.
Pikeparah.
Cossipore Post
Calcutta. 113

WATER PROOFS

WATER PROOFS

GENTLEMEN'S DRAB COATS.

Rs 4 Length 48, 50 inches. Rs. 4
Rs. 4-8 Length 52, 54, 56, 58 inches Rs. 4-8

GENTLEMEN'S DRAB SUITS.
COATS, CAPS, & LEGGINGS.

Rs. 7-8 Length 48-50 inches Rs. 7-8
Rs. 8 „ 52, 54, 56,5 8 „ Rs. 8
Leggings... ... ... Rs. 2-4 Pair.
Caps ... ... Rs. 1-6 each.

DRAB INVERNESS CAPES.

Rs. 5-10 Length 50 to 58 inches Rs. 5-10

DRIVING APRONS.

Black or Drab Surface, Tweed Lined Nickle Rings.

Rs. 8 5 ft. by 4 ft. each Rs. 8
Servants' Coats ... ... Rs. 4
Syces Capes ... ... Rs. 3

FRANCIS, HARRISON HATHAWAY & Co.,
13, Government Place, Calcutta, 116

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE.

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
57 *and* 59, *Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.*

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As
Advaita Brahma Siddhi, Fasc. I—II at /6 each ...	0	12
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. II—XIV at /6 each ...	4	14
Anu Bhashyam, Fasc. I	0	6
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /6 each ..	1	14
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	6
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III, V—XIII at /6 each ...	3	12
Ashtasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Fasc. I—VI at 6 each	2	4
Asvalayana Gribya Sutra, Fasc II—IV at /6 ...	1	2
Asvavaidyka, Fasc I—V at /6 each ..	1	14
Avadana Kalpalata by Kshemendra (Sans. & Tibetan) Vol. I Fasc. I. ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /6 each ...	3	0
Brahma Sutra, (English) fasc. I ...	12	0
Brihaddharma Puranam Fasc I ..	0	6
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. VI, VII, and IX at 6 each ..	1	2
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /6 each ...	0	12
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. II—III, V—VII at 6 each	1	14
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at/6 each ..	0	12
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) vols I fasc. 1—11, II, 1-25; III Part I Fasc 1—18, Part II, Fasc 1—2 at 6/ each ...	21	0
Chhandogya Upanishad, (English.) fasc. II ...	0	6
Dasarupa, Fasc. II and III at /6	0	12
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sans.) fasc. I—XII at /6 each	4	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at 6 each ...	1	2
Kala Madhaba (Sans.) Fasc I-IV at 6 each ...	1	8
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /12 each ...	4	8
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I—XIV at 12 each	10	8
Kaushitaki Brahman Upanishads, Fasc. II ..	0	6
Kurma Purana, (Sans.) fasc I—VIII at 6 each ...	3	0
Lalita-Vistara (Sans.) Fasc II—VI at 6 each ...	1	14
Lalita-Vistara, (English) fasc. I—III at 12 each ...	2	4
Madana Parijata, (Sans.) Fasc. I—IV at 6 each ...	1	8
Manutika Sangraha, fasc I—II at 6 each ...	0	12
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) Fasc. IV—VII at 6 each	1	8
Markandeya Purana, (Eng.) Fasc I ...	0	12
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc. II—XIX at 6 each ..	6	12
Narada Pancharatra (Sans.) Fasc. IV ...	0	6
Narada Smriti, (Sans.)fasc. I—III at 6 ...	1	2
Nayavartikam (Sans.) Fasc. I	0	6
Nirukta, (Sans.) vol I, fasc. I—VI ; vol II, fasc. I—VI vol. III, fasc. I—VI ; vol. IV Fasc. I—V at 6 each fasc	8	10
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.)fasc. ii—v at 6 each ..	1	8
Nyaya Darsana, (Sans.) Fasc. III ...	0	6
Nyaya Kusumanjali, Prakaranam (Sans.) Vol. I, fasc. I and II at 6 each ...	0	12
Parisishta Parvan, (Sans) fasc. I—IV at 6 each ..	1	8
Pingala Chhandah Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. ii—iii at 6 each	0	12
Prithiraj Rasau, (Sans.) Part I fasc. I Part II fasc.i—v at 6 each ...	2	4
Ditto (English) Part ii fasc. i ...	0	12
Prakrita Lakshanam, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	1	8
Parasara Smriti (Sans.) fasc. I.—VII at 6 each ..	2	10
Parasara, Institutes of (English,) ...	0	12
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—XII at 6 each ...	4	8
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans-) fasc. i—xi at 6 each	4	2
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at 6 each	3	6
Ditto Sankhyana (Sans) fasc. I—VI at 6 each...	2	4
Sama Veda Samhita, Sans vol I. fasc. 2—10 ; II, 1—6 ; III, 1—7 ; IV, 1—6 ; V, 1—8, at 6 each fasc. ...	13	8
Sankhya Sutra Vritti (Sans.) fasc. i and ii at 6 each ...	0	12
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /6 each ...	1	8
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English) fasc. I and ii at /6 each ...	0	12
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	6
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at 6 each ...	0	12
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, fasc, iii (English preface only) ..	0	6
Sri Bhashyam, (Sans.) fasc. I ...	0	6
Susruta Sambita, (Eng.) fasc. I. and II at 12 each ...	1	8
Taittiriya Aranya (Sans.) fasc, i—xi at 6 each ...	4	2
Ditto Brahmana(Sans.) fasc. i—xxiv at 6 each	9	0
Ditto Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. ii—xxxiv at 6 each	12	6
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc. i—iii at 6 each	1	2
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at 6 each ...	0	12
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xix at 6 each ...	7	2
Tattva Chintamani, fasc. I—X (Sans) at 6 each ...	3	12
Tul'si Sat'asi, Sans. Fasc. I ...	0	6
Uttara Naishadha, (Sans.) fasc. III—xii at 6 each ...	3	12
Uvasagadasao, Sans. Fasc. I—V at 12 ...	3	12
Purana (Sans. Fasc. I—VIII at 6 each ...	3	0
Vurana, Sans. vol. i, fasc. I—VI ;vol. ii, fasc. i—vii, at /6 each fasc. ..	4	14
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.) fasc. i—li at 6 each ...	0	12
Vivadaratnakara, fasc. I and VII at 6 each ...	2	10
Vrihanaradya Purana, (Sans) Fasc I i-v at 6 each ...	1	14
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, (Sans. and Eng. fasc. i—v at 14 each ...	4	6
The same, bound in cloth. ...	5	2

Tibetan Series.

Sher Phyin—Fasc. I—II at each ...)	2	0
Rtogs brjod dpag b-am Akhri Sin (Tibetan & Sans. Fasc. I. ...	1	0

Arabic and Persian Series.

Alamgirnamah with index,(Text)fasc.i—xiii at 6 each	4	14
Ain-i-Akbari. (Text) fasc. i—xxii at 1 each ...	22	0
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc.i—vii) ...	12	4

N.B. All Cheques, Money Orders &c. must be payable to the "Treasurer Asiatic ociety" only.

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

AWONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS

Are universally admitted to be worth

A GUINEA A BOX.

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick, Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases

Every sufferer is earnestly requested to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable. No female should be without them. There is not a medicine to be found to equal to them for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human Machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse in action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

The natives of India will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood, as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflamations in hot climates they stand without a rival.

Prepared only, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham; St. Helens, Lancashire, England, in Boxes 9½d, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers every where.

NOTICE.

"Messrs Naylor Son Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter, sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates 9½d. size 9 annas per box 1s. 3½d. size 12 annas per box 2s-9d size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount.

"Chemists and Store-keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES, & CO.,

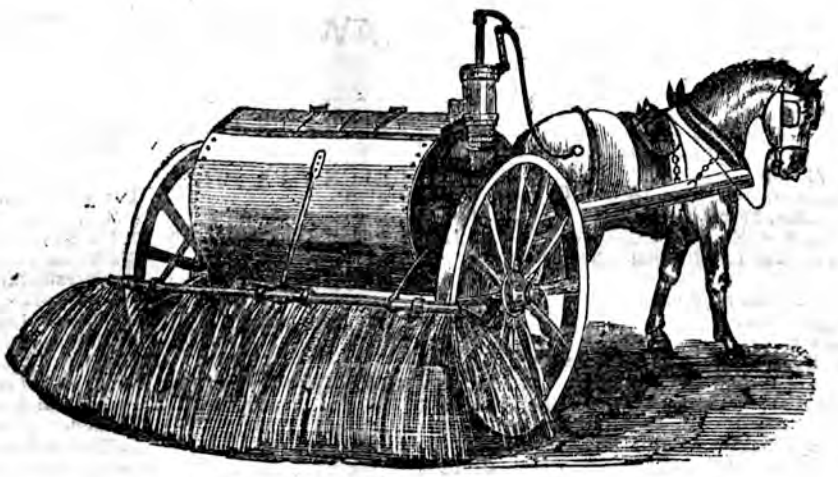
53 *Wholesale Depot,* 35, *Clive StreetCalcutta*

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

STREET WATERING CART.



To hold 95 gallons. Suitable for a small horse.

This Cart is made for the express purpose of watering streets and highways; it is of cylindrical shape, and placed along the axle instead of across, which prevents the heavy wash so liable to lift the horse or bullock off its legs. The body is made of wrought-iron; it is mounted on strong wrought-iron wheels, fitted with wooden shafts, and an iron distributor to throw water over a wide space. A pump for filling from tank or well may also be added. Can be drawn by a pony or small horse ... ... Rs. 350-0 each
If fitted with pump and 20 feet of I. R. suction hose ... ... „ 400-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-0 „

SWING MANURE OR NIGHT-SOIL CART.

To hold 60 gallons Suitable for a pony.

With two tanks to one carriage, a large quantity of manure can be carted in a short time, one tank being filled while the other is conveyed away.

Price complete, with galvanized iron tank fitted, with our improved secure cover ... ... Rs. 155-0 each
Extra tanks ... ... „ 70-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-8 „

Ten per cent. Discount for cash with order

T. E. THOMSON & CO.: LD. 71

TEA! TEA! TEA!

FOR THE MILLION

READ THIS

ALL MERCHANTS, DEALERS, SHOPKEEPERS AND AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., (Ltd.) Calcutta.

ARE PUTTING UP

PURE INDIAN TEA in small packets of, **1**, **2** and **4** oz. sizes, for retail sale at **3** pice **6** pice and **3** annas respectively.

This is the Tea the Masses of the People like, and this is the Tea they are asking for

VERY SALEABLE! DEMAND INCREASING! QUALITY GUARANTEED PURE!

NO SHOP SHOULD BE WITHOUT THESE SMALL PACKET TEAS.

SPECIALITY,

Small packets from 3 pice upwards for the Million,

ALSO.—Larger Packages and finer quality in tins from ½lb. to 10 lbs to suit *all tastes.*

Apply for prices and particulars to

LYALL MARSHALL & Co.,

No. 123 *Managing Agents* 25 *Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.*

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street Calcutta. 25

[illegible]MERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO

LIMITED.

Established 1861.

Capital fully Subscribed ... £ 2,500,000
Capital paid-up ... „ 250,000
Funds, and property in hand exceed ... £ 2,600,000

The rates of premium for Life Assurance have been carefully constructed upon the most reliable data available, and while moderate to the assured, will be found to stand the test of time.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. G. Apcar, Esq., (Apcar & Co.)
N. H. T. Becker, Esq., (Ernsthausen & Co.)
The Hon. Rajah Doorga Churn Law, C. I. E., (Prawnkissen Law & Co.)
R. P. Heilgers, Esq., (F. W. Heilgers & Co.)
W. J. M. McCaw Esq., (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co.)
F. E. Patteson, Esq., (Hoare, Miller & Co.)
Octavius Steel, Esq., (Octavius Steel & Co.)
Hon'ble Robt. Steel, (R. Steel & Co.)
C. R. Hills Esq., (J. Thomas & Co.)
Sir Alexander. Wilson (Jardine, Skinner & Co.)

Funds and property *in hand* including paid-up Capital on 31st December 1887, £2,613,059, of which £1,070,064, constituted the Life Trust Fund.

Exceptional security to all policy-holders. Moderate (but *not unsafely low*) rates, economical management, immediate settlement of claims, liberal conditions and quinquennial Bonuses, are among the inducements offered by the Life Department.

Security is the most important element in a Life Assurance contract, although, the temptation afforded by inadequate rates frequently causes it to be disregarded.

Absolute certainty of meeting its engagements cannot be guaranteed by any Office charging insufficient rates.

In order to meet Native requirements the Directors grant policies on the lives of native gentlemen in Government or first class European employ,

1. For Ordinary Assurances for the whole term of Life either with participation in profits or at a low rate without profits.
2. Assurances by a limited number of payments with or without profits, with the privilege in the event of discontinuance, of a free paid-up policy being granted of proportionate amount.
3. Assurances for short terms of years certain.
4. Endowment Assurances with or without profit payable at a specified age, or sooner in the event of previous death.

Prospectuses, and all further informations on application to

C H. OGBOURNE,
Manager and Underwriter.
67 29, *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.*

N. G. CHATTERJEA'S

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The First Nursery in Bengal. Established in 1869

SEEDS! PLANTS!! SEEDS!!!

OUR fresh American and English vegetable and flower seeds from D. Landreth and Sons, R. Buist. Jr. and Sutton and Sons, the well-known seedsmen of America and England, have just arrived.

A packet of 40 distinct varieties of Landreth's fresh American vegetable seeds, packed in America in tin box in air and water-tight manner, consisting of many new varieties of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knol Kohls, &c., &c., with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6.

A packet of 20 distinct sorts of the above seeds, packed here, at Rs. 4.

A packet of 20 distinct sorts of Buist's fresh American Cabbages, &c., &c., vegetable seeds, packed here, at Rs. 2-8.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of Sutton's fresh English Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c. &c., vegetable seeds, made up here, at Rs. 2.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of American double and all double choice flower seeds, made up in America with colored portraits and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3-8.

First class American and superior Patna Cauliflower seeds at Rs. 1-8 and 1 per tola respectively. Potatoe seed Rs. 5 per tola and Ans. 12 per paper. Durable hedge seed Re. 1 per tola, and very large Patna Onion seed Ans. 4 per tola.

Country seeds for the rainy season:—25 sorts of vegetables at Rs. 1-4, and 10 sorts of flowers at Re. 1.

Best Lychees, Langra and other named varieties of Mangoes, Nashpatis, Oranges, &c. grafts direct from Mozufferpore, Hajipore, Durbhunga, Maldah and Sylhet respectively can be had here at moderate prices. Besides these rare and best Mangoes, Lychees, &c., &c., fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality, best and first class Crotons, Creepers, Roses, Timbers, beautiful flower and ornamental foliaged plants of distinct varieties too numerous to detail here and all genuine to their names are available here at cheapest rates possible.

Catalogues of plants and seeds on application with half anna postage.

BIJOY UPENDRA BOSE,
Managing Proprietor.
197 *Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.*

EDWARD'S

MOONDIE ESSENCE.

(SPHŒRANTHUS INDICUS.)

A Special and general alterative tonic.
A Brain & powerful nerve strengthener.
A Blood purifier.—A Special Depurant.

The invaluable Virtues of the MOONDIE have been well known to Native Medical practitioners for the last ten centuries, and up to the present day is still a favourite remedy with the people.

DOSE :—A Teaspoonful in a little water three times a day, an hour or so before meals. For children from 15 to 30 drops.

DIET should be light and nourishing ; hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

—We caution the public against spurious imitations, *an indubitable proof of its popularity and the valuable properties of the original preparation.* Please observe that our signature in red ink is given across each label.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES
72 Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-0-0.

ENGLISH PRINTING PAPERS

JOHN DICKINSON &CO. LD

LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Printing, Writing, and Colored Papers

Large Stocks kept at our Calcutta Office,

No. 7, New China Bazar Street

where Samples and Prices

may be had on

Application.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

H. W. CASLON & Co.'s TYPES,

B. WINSTON & SON'S INK,

AND

HOPKINSON & COPE'S PRESSES

AND PRINTING MATERIAL. 56

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silver, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size, jewelled, enamelled* dial, bold figures and hands, shewing *two times* with tempered machinery and dust tight cases for Rs. 7-8 per v. P. P. with spare glass, spring box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says :—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c. at Rs. 2 *each*. Mr. J. A Yelsmore Satura says :—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector Sanikutla, says.—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., BOMBAY 131

C. RINGER & CO.

HAVE IN HAND

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine cases
Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

FOR SALE

AT

THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

10, *Hare Street, Calcutta.*

Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle
18

MOORE & CO.'S

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

WILL COMMENCE ON *1ST AUGUST,* WILL BE CONTINUED TILL *15TH AUGUST.*

A SHORT PRICE LIST, sent on receipt of application, will be ready July 29th. 140

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.

(Regd.)

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER

Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

AGENTS—
Calcutta—BATHGATE & Co.
Allahabad—J. L. LYELL.
Lucknow—PEAKE, ALLEN & Co.
Bombay and Poona—TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Madras—SPENCER & Co. 10

GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

33 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LD.,

CALCUTTA

Deposits are now recieved for 12 months at the rate of 5 (five) per cent per annum.

The 1st June 1889. 121

A pamphelt entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseaess" —by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street Calcutta. 136

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
26 Secretary and Treasurer.

BALMER LAWRIE & CO.,

103, *Clive Street Calcutta*

Importers of Engines, Boilers, Pulsometer and other Pumps and Pumping Machinery, Englebert's lubricating oil for cylinders and heavy bearings, Steam Pressure Gauges, Spring Pulleys, Machine tools, Steam Hammers, Wire Ropes, both steel and Galvanised iron, Portland Cement, Galvanised corrugated Iron in large quantities and assorted sizes, Ridging, Guttering etc. etc. Sole Agents for Roger's "Rajah" Sugarcane Mills and Ryland's patent "Metal Tubing" poleless tents. Designs furnished free of charge with complete estimates for all kinds of iron Buildings and Bridges and general engineering work 60

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF S. K. DAS (L. E. JNANANKURA) RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে খুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা তবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক রুল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় ছহমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere,29

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA

THE

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices :—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices

"HAROLD FLTUES"

3 Octaves,4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 150.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves. Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS. From Rs. 50.

VIOLINS. From Rs. 10.

CLARIONET From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300

"THE

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

20

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,

CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS,

21